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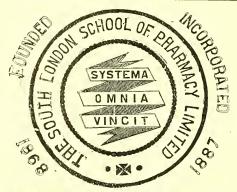
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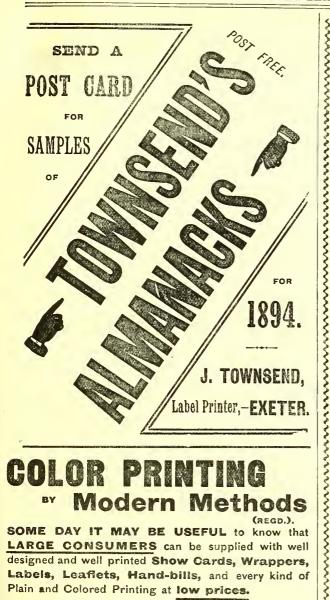
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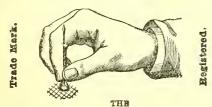
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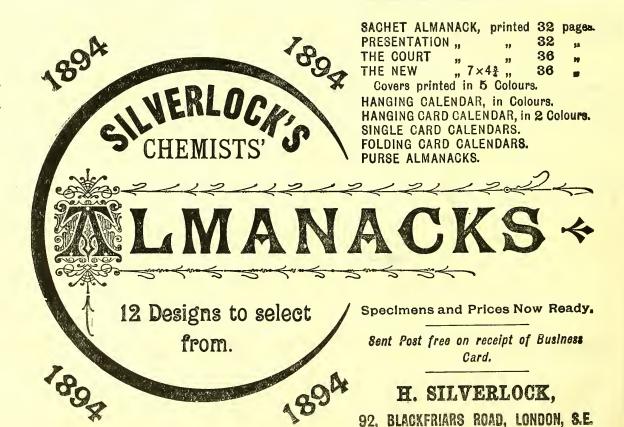
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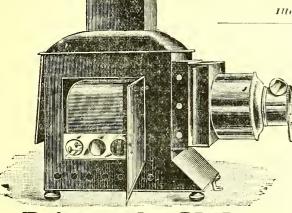
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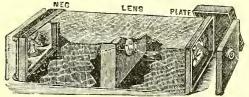
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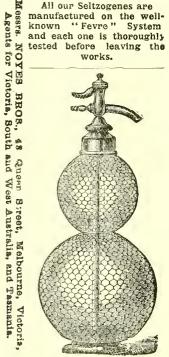
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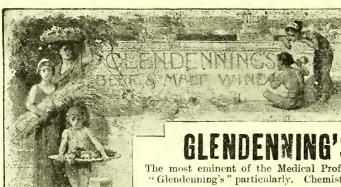
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We use Alto Douro Port Wine, Kepler Extract of Malt and Beef Jelly, containing 53.40 Albumen.

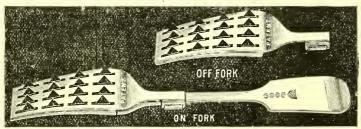
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The most eminent of the Medical Profession constantly do us the honour of prescribing "Glendenning's" particularly. Chemists who stock our preparation find their sales increase.

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The Masticator on White Metal Fork 2/6 each, or a Superior Finish on Electro-Plated Fork 5/- each Complete in Box.

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Essence of Beef Essence of Chicken Essence of Yeal Essence of Mutton Beef Tea Jelly Concentrated Beef Tea Meat Lozenges

Meat Juice Malted Food for Infants Extract of Malt

"O.K." Bouillon "O.K." Sauce

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417 & 419 KINC'S ROAD, CHELSEA, LONDON, S.W.

making Unequalled for Soups, Gravies, Hashes, Stews, &c.

EDWARDS DESIGGATED

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SILVER

MEDAL.

						Ρ6	er gross.	EX	ra quali	ty.
£d.	Sample	Bottles,	dozen parcels	••	**	••	6/3	• •	6/3	-
	,,,	**	1-gross boxes		••		5/9	• •	6/9	
Ld.	Giant	27	dozen parcels		••		6/6		8/8	
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Per gross. Extra quality Bottles, flat or round, reputed half-pints ... 26/-38/-Î Pint Imperial, round stoppered bottles 12½-Gallon Casks (casks free)

ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity and Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly 1-pint Imperial, 42/- per gross.

Sample Bottles at 7/- per gross.

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Among the numerous forms of phosphorus in combination, Horsford's Acid Phosphate is offered as best adapted for use as a medicinal remedy.

Experience has proved that the Acid Phosphate is especially serviceable in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Insomnia, Nervousness, &c., as a Drink in Fevers, and as a menstruum for the administration of such alkaloids as strychnina, morphina, quinina, and other organic bases which are usually exhibited in acid combination.

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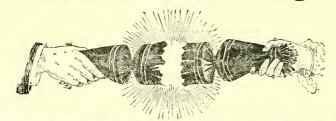
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Contains 25% of Allen & Hanburys' Extract of Malt.

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Delicious Flavour. Brilliant and Attractive Appearance.

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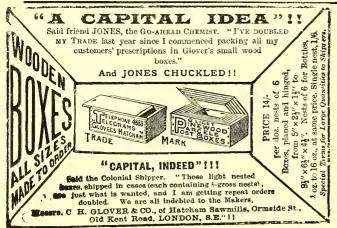
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CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS,

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FINEST BUTTER COLOR

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ACIDS OF ALL KINDS.

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The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

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It is the best-got-up Shilling Article in the

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ACETIC ACID Fuerst Bros. Lorenz, H. Morris & Callard (Salts)

ACIDS

Boulton. J., & Co., Lim. Typke & King ADVERTISING SPECIALITIES

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Apollinaris Co.
Bernett & Foster
Rurroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chemiste' Aerated Waters
Association, Lim.
Ellis & Son (Enthin)
Harram & Hone
Lorram & Hone
Lorram & Hone
Lorram & Hone
Lorram & Co.
Kimmond & Co.
Mills & Co. (Bonrae)

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Pattison, G. | Solport Bros.
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BICARB. SODA
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Howards & Sons
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Hewlett & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Symes & Co., [Tyrer, T., & Co.,
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Bract & Foster
Bract & Foster
Bracty & Hinchliffe, Lim.
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Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hearn, Wright & Co.
Isaacs & Co.
Johnseu & Jörgensen
Kiner Bros.
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CAMPHOR
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Liothouse & Saltmer
Richardson, John. & Co. (LeiWarrick Bros. [Dester), Lim.
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& Co. Calvert, F. Mason, C. E., & Co. CSCRA SAGRADA

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Newbery, F., & Sons
Sanger & Sons

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Levermore, Aug., & Co.
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C'Brien, Thos. Stokes, G. E., & Co., Lim. CHEMICALS

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Boehminger, C. F., & Sohne
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
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Boulton, J., & Co., Lim,
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim,
Pletcher, Find & Co., Lim,
Pletcher, Selverenson
Ruerst Bros.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.,
Hill, A. S., & Son
Glard in Moss & Co.,
Emith, T. & H., & Co.,
Emith, T. & H., & Co.,
Typke & Kimgl Tyrer, T., & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.,
White, A., & Sons
Zimmermann, A. & M.,

Mason, U. E. Mason, U. E. Mason, U. E. Mason, U. E. Manderson & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ferris & Co. | Moss, J., & Co.
CASTOR Oll Mason, U. Mason, Christy & Co. (Aromaticum)
Fuerst Bros.
CATALOGUES &
PRICE LISTS
Rurroughs, Wellcome & Co.

CHLOR. OF LIME Government Sanitary Co. National Chemical Co.

CHLOROFORM, &o. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. Macfarlan, J. F., & Son Smith, T. & H., & Co. Wright, Layman & Umney Zimmermann, A. & M.

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CHLORODYNE

COCANIE-HYDEO. COCAINE-HYDRO.

Howards & Sons COD-LIVER OIL

COD-LIVER OIL
Allen & Hanburys
Bleasdale & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Son
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Robinson & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.
GOFFEE
Symington, T., & Co. (Coffee
Essence)
White, Fairchild & Co.
COLAPSEL TUBES

COLAPSBL TUBES

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Blyton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Fuerst Broe.
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co. CONCENT. LIQRS.

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Sanger, J., & Sons
CRSHD LINSEED
Mumford, S. G.

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Beecham, T.
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Dorothy Dentifrice Co.
Hanson, C.
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Sutton, C., & Co.
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Byton, Astley & Co.
Brooks, T.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Drysdale, J. W., & Oo.
Drysdale, J. W., & Oo.
Fletcher Bros. & Oo.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Hobden, W. C.
Goverament Sanitary Co.
Lai
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
National Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.

Sanitas Co., Lim. Seabury & Johnson Tyrer, T., & Co. DOG MEDICINES

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DRUGS Hopf. R. DRUGGISTS' SUN.

Graf, F. Hopf, R.

PRUGGISTS' SUN'.

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Evans, Sons & Co. (Savara)
Fordham & Smrth
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Hesth Bros.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
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Kay Bros., Lim.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Kay Bros., Lim.
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EAU DE COLOGNE Part of the state of the state

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Idris & Co., Lim.

Meadowcroft & Son

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Eylands, Dan, Lim.

Stevenson & Howell

Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)

Tyrer, F., & Co.

Woolley, Sons & Co.

Tyrer, T., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.
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Boehm, Fredk.
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Cailer, Walker & Co.
Dodge & Oloott
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hodekinsons, Treacher
Clarke
Clarke
List, & Co.
May & Baser, Lim.
Mosadoweroft & Sons
Richards & Bert
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Sozio & Andrioli
Stevenson & Howell
Symes & Co.
Treatt, B. C.
Warrick Bros.
Witrotsky, E.
Wright, Layman & Umnsy
ETHES

Wright, Layman & Umnsy ETHER
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Wright, Layman & Umnsy
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Bickfords | Bosisto's
Grans, Loscher & Webb
Grinwade, Ridley & Co.
Laughland, Mackay & Baker
Mackay, Mackay & Co.
Tammaina Eucalyptus Oil Co.
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Wyeth, J., & Brother

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Moss & Co.
Petter & Clarks
Wright, Layman & Umnay

Wright, Layman & Umnsy
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May, Koberts & Co.
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Chesebrough Co.
Edwards & Co.
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Potter & Clarke
Schmidt, Karl

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Toogood, W.
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Lorimer & Co.
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Pascall. J.
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Mortin Perls & Co.
Oblson, A. | Pindar, J. W.
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MARKING INKS
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(Ink and Pencils)

MEDICINE CHSTS Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. Day, Son& Hewitt(Veterinary) Day & Sons (Veterinary)

Day & Sons (Veterinary)

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Christy, T., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Shirley Bros.
Tyrer, P.

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Evans, Lesche & Webb
Evans, Lesche & Web
Evans, Lesche & Web
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Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons
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Southall E..sa. & Barclay
Sutton, W., & Co.
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PEPSIN, & C.

Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervine)
PEPSIN, & C.
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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co,
Chassaing & Co.
Fietcher, Fletcher&Steveneon
Kühn, B.
Lorimer & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Ingluvin)
Stern, G. & G.
Warner & Co. (Ingluvin)

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May & Baker, Lim,
Bobbins & Co.

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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Kepler)
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Hondening, W.
Ho BERFUMERY,
FANCY SOAPS

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Blondeau & Cie.
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Blyton, Blyton, Blyton, Blyton, Blyton, Blyton, Blyton, Blyton, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
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Chesebrough Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
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Hovendem & Sons
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Sozio & Andriol!
Tidman & Son | Treatt, B. O
Truefit, H. P., Lim.
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Woolley, Sons & Co. (Fowder)
Wright, Lavyman & Umney
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Alley & Hanourys

PETROLEUM Alleu & Hanourys
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Puerst Broa. (Jelb)
Snowdon, Sons & Co.
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Armour & Co.
Baiss Bros.
Rarron, Harveys & Co.
Bieber, J. D. | Boehm, Freda.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Bryce & Rumpfi
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassaing & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fe.ris & Co.
Fietcher, Fletcher & Co.
Giles, Schacht & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son

Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Howards & Sons
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Cz,
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Moss, J., & Co.
Potter & Clark
Richardson, John, & Co. (LeyRoberts & Co. [cester), Lim.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Sutton, W., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Oo.
Wriet, T., & Oo.
Wriet, T., & Co.
Write, Mifted, & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wyeth, Jno., & Bro.
Zimmermann, A. & M.
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Darton, F., & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Howards & Sons
Tyrer, T. K.
White, Allerd & Sons
Tyrer, T. K.
Tyrer, T. Co.
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Pindar, J. W.
Toogood, W. (Coatsr)
Werner & Pfeiders'
Werner & Pfeiders'
Werner & Pfeiders'
PILLS (Coated, &c.)

COGNOUL, W. (COSLST)
WOTHER & Pffeider's

PILLS (Coated, &c.)
Allen & Hanburys
Anderston Apothesaries' H2/2
Beecham, Thomas
Beecham, Thomas
Beecham, Thomas
Brones, E., Jun.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co. (tastles
Davidson & Gray
Dr. Williame
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Eade's Gout Pills
Evans, Sons & Co.
Harroline Pill Co.
Harroline Pill Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hill, A. S., & Son
Hollowd, T. Woward, & Co.
Joriuser & Co.
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McKesson & Kobbins
Newberg & Sons
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28

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Pharmacy, Lim.
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Wright, Layman & Umney

WINES, SPIRITS

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Burrough, J. Co., Lim.
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ORANGE AND QUININE WINE, B.P.

In 26-oz. Bottles, 10/- per doz.

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SAMPLES OF ANY OF THE ABOVE FREE.

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This Popular Preparation shows no signs of losing its hold upon the public taste,

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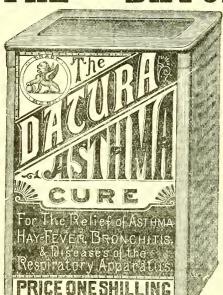
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Does not infringe the requirements of the Excise Regulations, and may be sold without fear.

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The MOST SALEABLE ASTHMA CURE.

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It never fails to give Relief.

No Chemist should be without a 1 dozen box of this preparation. Full supply of Show Cards,
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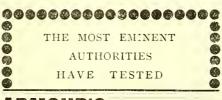
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And endorsed the claims made for them.
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"It is undoubtedly the strongest and most economical I have ever met with, and I cannot praise it too highly.

"Yours truly,

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"Thanks for formulary, which I think will be very useful.

"Yours truly,

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" Yours, &c.,

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DRUGGISTS! SUNDRIES LIST,

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T has been proved up to the hilt that of all grains from which Malt Extract can be produced barley is the best. But in order to obtain a preparation of really first-class excellence, containing all the virtues upon which an ideal Malt Extract depends, the process of manufacture is not a whit less important than the superiority of the material. There are so many things to be considered, and so many principles to be kept intact, that the most assiduous care

THE MANUFACTURE MALT EXTRACT.

is required in the successive stages of the process in order that at the finish the

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Of the constituents of malted grain the most

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THE CONSTITUENTS important constitu-MALT EXTRACT.

DEXTRINE are other ents, the latter being an intermediate stage

between starch and maltose, an easily assimilated form of proteids, possessing eminently useful and nutritive properties. MALTOSE, or MALT SUGAR, is the most digestible of all foods, and is further not liable to acetous fermentation, as is the case with cane sugar. The PHOSPHATES OF LIME, SODA, and POT-ASH, Nature's vitalised phosphates, having passed through a living plant are more readily assimilated than when chemically prepared.

The Kepler Malt Extract is the most assimilable of all foods, and contains only those ingredients that are necessary for the susten-

THE USES MALT EXTRACT. ance of tender plant A little of it added to cow's milk gives it the requisite

sweetness of mother's milk, prevents dense clotting of casein, agrees well, and in infants is preventive of rickets. Its diatase renders it digestive, constituting it, therefore, an aid to digestion as well as a most delicate food. Freedom from coarse and irritating ingredients makes it the safest aliment in inflammatory conditions of disease, and it is, further, an admirable demulcent in irritable states of the throat. It is adapted for administration in all kinds of nutritive or other drinks, and may be mixed with dough, and beautiful rusks and other invalid foods made thereby. A large dose acts as a mild aperient if taken in warm water after meals, and it is of the greatest service in regulating the bowels in either diarrhœa or constipation. It is an admirable substitute for codliver oil, and in debilitated conditions generally it is unrivalled.

Kepler Extract of Malt supplied to the Trade by all Chemists in $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. and $1\frac{1}{9}$ -lb. bottles at 20s. and 36s. per dozen.

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MELBOURNE:



66 TABLOIDS 99

Are more profitable to dispense than pills or powders made by hand, for the following reasons:-

- They can be quickly dispensed by affixing the doctor's directions to the package in place of, or in addition to, the regular label.
- 2 Expenses of delivery of the medicine can be avoided, as prescriptions for "Tabloids" can be filled in a few minutes.
- "Tabloids" are supplied by us at such very reasonable prices that they pay an excellent profit when dispensed by 3. the dozen at the ordinary prices.
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 "Tabloids" are much more easily swallowed than ordinary pills, and are usually much smaller for the same
- quantity of medicament.

All pharmacists who have laid in a good stock of "Tabloids," and informed their local medical men of the same, have found the venture most profitable in every way.

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SPECIALITIES_"HERON" BRAND.

ESS. PRO MIST. FERRI CO. 1-7.

It has the strong odour and bitter aromatic taste of good quality myrrh combined with the fragrant smell of volatile oil of nutmeg.

EXT. CACT. GRANDIFLOR. LIQ.

A cardiac tonic indicated in functional disorders of the heart, especially in palpitation arising from reflex irritation in dyspepsia and in the milder forms of angina pectoris.

EXT. CASCAR. SAG. LIQ. (Soluble).

Free from the nauseating taste of the corresponding Liquor of the Pharmacopæia. It remains bright when diluted with water in any proportion.

EXT: COCÆ LIQ. (Soluble).

Identical in strength with the official liquid extract, from which it differs by mixing bright with water, wine, or syrup.

EXTRACT OF MALT IN VACUO.

Keeps perfectly, and possesses the Solid and Liquid. characteristic flavour of malt.

INFANTS' FOOD MALTED.

Supplied in bulk, and in tins with plain labels.

LIQ. CAULOPHYLL. ET PULSATILLÆ.

An effectual remedy in uterine functional derangements, particularly in dysmenorrhœa.

LIQ. IPECAC. PRO VINO.

Contains 14 per cent. of Emetine, and gives with detannated Sherry a Vinum Ipecac. that is bright, stable, and uniformly active.

PEPSIN GLYCER. ACID.

A strong solution of peptic principles of definite strength; a stable and digestive fluid of great activity.

SOL. PEPSIN c. EUONYMIN.

A biliary stimulant and digestive agent of pronounced efficacy.

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SCIENTIFIC MYSTERIES.

A POPULAR manual of chemical amusement and magic for chemists to sell to their customers at 1s. net. Yields a good profit and brings business in chemical materials, &c. We put up the book in dozen parcels, each with a striking showcard. Stock it now, as this is the season to sell it.

OUR DIARY FOR 1894.

IN the course of next week we shall send out THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1894 to all our home subscribers. The DIARIES will be delivered CARRIAGE PAID by the GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS COMPANY, and subscribers will oblige by noting the followng:—

If a request is made to them on delivery to pay carriage, not to dispute the charge, but pay it, get a receipt and forward to us, or to the Globe Parcel Express Company, Finsbury Street, London, E.C., when the payment will be refunded.

Before making complaint to us as to non-delivery, please ask assistants or other employes if they have not seen the parcel. Wait until Tuesday, December 12, before making any such complaint.

Each DIARY contains a voting-compon printed on pink paper. Reserve it for use as stated on the compon.

The DIARY is an exceptionally good volume-in fact, it is unique amongst pharmaceutical publications, and is designed for use by retailers and wholesalers all the year round. It contains 474 pages of printed matter, besides a diary-page for each week of the year, a number of blank pages for business memoranda, price-notes, &c. These pages are on ruled note-paper, interleaved with a superior quality of blottingpaper. A special feature of the DIARY this year is a complete index to the articles advertised in it. This is a thing that has never been done before. It will be a blessing to retailers and wholesalers, for it shows at a glance where an article or preparation is to be obtained. If anything is not there the conclusion to come to, we imagine, is that the agent or maker has not thought it worth while making its existence known. That is one portion of the literary matter. The rest is so comprehensive in dealing with the everyday wants of the trade as to make it actually and literally the chemists' and druggists' diary. We ask subscribers to examine it carefully whenever they receive it, so that they may note how advantageous it will be for them to keep it on their desks all the year round for immediate reference. We have a selfish reason for this—viz., that the DIARY contains information on matters which we are asked questions about every day, and we think that the use of the DIARY will save some of the time and trouble occasioned by these to our subscribers and ourselves.

Summary.

WE report a number of bankruptcy proceedings this week which are of special interest.

THE Law Times makes a good point out of the Delve case, which we refer to (page 800).

WE print several pages of replies to correspondents, but these do not exhaust the stock we have in hand.

At the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association, Mr. Lyon communicated a useful note on the methods of dispensing bromoform.

THE members of the Glasgow and London Chemists. Associations last week had papers read to them on urine-testing, from which we extract a few particulars.

THE Skipton Magistrates had to fine a grocer for selling-adulterated tincture of ihubarb, and they now threaten to impose the full penalty of 201. in such cases in future.

THE discussion in regard to company pharmacy is continued in our Correspondence columns this week, several correspondents replying sharply to Mr. Boot's defence.

THE Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association have decided not to let the patent-medicine question drop altogether. We report a discussion by the members on the subject.

A SELECTION of Australasian items of pharmaceutical interest is given on page 796. The New Zealand Legislature has rejected the Compulsory Shop Half-holiday Bill.

THE U.S. Government have now formulated their plans for the modification of the tariff on imports into the country. Thereby certain chemical and medicinal products are favourably affected.

THE successors of Bayer, Elberfield, have been refused registration of "Somatose," as a trade-mark in the United Kingdom. Curiously, we find that the mark has just been registered in the United States.

METHYLATED-SPIRIT drinking is still complained of Intelligence, and it has been officially reported that "finish" is far too easily procured. The attention of Sir George Trevelyan has been called to the matter.

Mr. W. L. Currie, President of the Glasgow Pharmacentical Association, at the meeting last week replied to our criticisms on the proposed federation of local associations. Mr. Currie explains that the Federation is intended to reform or strengthen the Pharmaceutical Society.

MR T. H. WARDLEWORTH has contributed to the Liverpool Chemists' Association particulars of his investigation regarding the small jaborandi-leaves which have recently been the subject of comment in pharmaceutical circles. We report Mr. Wardleworth's paper and give engravings of the leaves.

WE now report more fully than we did last week the prosecutions by the Pharmaceutical Society at Glasgow for infringements of the Pharmacy Act. In all these cases the Society gained the day; but appeals are to be made in two cases, and the issue will determine whether doctors should keep qualified assistants in their shops or not.

EVIDENCE in the action brought by Messrs. Benno Jaffé & Darmstaedter against Messrs. John Richardson & Co., Leicester (Limited), for infringement of the landime patent was concluded on Monday, when Mr. Justice Romer reserved his judgment. We report the evidence fully, with speeches by Mr. Aston and Sir Richard Webster.

MR. MACDONA has put his question, regarding the sale of carbolic acid, to the President of the Local Government Board, and Sir Walter Foster, M.D., in replying, stated the position of the Pharmaceutical Society in the matter. On. Thursday Mr. Asquith refused to instruct coroners to mention poisons in their returns of cases investigated. We deal with the subject editorially.

English Rews.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local new papers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Coroner Braxton Hicks and the Doctor.

While holding an inquest on the death of a man of 67 at Mortlake last Friday, November 24, Mr. Braxton Hicks had a scene with Dr. A. M. Weir, of East Sheen, the parish doctor. It was stated in cyidence that the deceased was taken ill suddenly, and when called upon to attend him as he was dying Dr. Weir said, "I cannot help that; it is nothing to do with me. Let him die." Dr. Weir said he did not use the latter expression, and in this Mrs. Weir supported him. The Coroner suggested that the proper plan would have been for the doctor to attend the case promptly and get his medical order afterwards. That was the common practice in other districts. Thereupon Dr. Weir, interrupting, said while he was in the parish he would not attend cases without medical orders—that was the law, and he disagreed with the Coroner. Mr. Braxton Hicks could not get the doctor to stop his interruptions, and ordered him to leave the court, allowing him only a 2s. 6d. fee, as he had not had a medical summons. Dr. Weir's last words as he left the court were, "I shall not attend without an order, gentlemen." A Juror: Disgraceful conduct for a parish doctor. The Coroner then went on to say that as regarded Dr. Weir's conduct towards himself, it was immaterial. The friends of the deceased had made serious complaint about the doctor's conduct, and it was his duty to inquire into it. A Juror: If he behaves like this to you, how would he to poor people? The Coroner: That is an inference for you to draw, gentlemen. The jury in their verdict considered Dr. Weir's conduct to be reprehensible, and it is to be brought under the notice of the Guardians.

Carbolic-acid Poisoning.

Elizabeth Field (16), a domestic servant, bought carbolic acid from Mr. Field, chemist, Oxton Road, Liverpool, and poisoned herself with it, dying in the Borough Hospital on Friday last.

The Burglar Hurt his Spine.

The man who entered Messrs. Reade Brothers' pharmacy, in Wolverhampton, as reported last week, had to be carried into the Police Court on a chair, as he hurt his spine during the roof hunt. He has been committed for trial.

The Chaloner Testimonial.

Mr. E. Godwin Clayton, of 43 Holborn Viaduct, hon. secretary to the committee which has been collecting subscriptions to pay a compliment to Mr. George Chaloner, F.C.S., who was lecturer on chemistry at the Birkbeck Institution for over a quarter of a century, asks us to state that the testimonial, which will take the form of an illuminated address and purse, will be presented in the small hall of the Birkbeck Institution on Monday, December 11, 9t 8.30 P.M.

Flowers, Fruit, and Physic.

At a recent horticultural exhibition at Dartford, J. Wilson, gardener to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., took a first and a second prize for chrysanthemums and a first prize for grapes.

Early Closing.

The chemists and druggists of Ashford (Kent) have decided to close their places of business at 5 o'clock each Wednesday all the year round.

The Margate chemists and druggists have decided to close each Thursday at 5 o'clock.

Athletic Chemists.

The members of the May & Baker Cricket Club held their dinner last Saturday at the Albert Hotel, Battersca. About thirty were present. Mr. W. E. B. Blenkinsop presided, and was supported by Mr. W. G. Baker, Mr. J. Rust, Mr. H. N. Smith, and others. The report of the club's ex-

ploits for the past season, read by the Secretary, showed that they had been fairly successful in their matches.

On November 21 a football match was played between the students of sections A and B of the Northern College of Pharmacy, Manchester, which after an evenly contested game resulted in favour of section B by four goals to three. After the match the players and their fellow-students had a tea and a pleasant evening at the Alexandra Hotel. The health of Mr. Clayton, the principal, was cordially drunk.

A Large Order Not Paid.

The Reading Magistrates had before them on Saturday Elizabeth Morris, who was charged with obtaining by false pretences from Mr. Harry Milton, chemist and druggist, 1 Castle Street, Reading, a bottle of lavender-water, one of Jockey Club, a box of cold-cream soap, one of foot-powder, a bottle of glycerine and cucumber, two bottles of perfume, and one bottle of fruit-saline, in value 10s. 3d., on August 15. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Milton stated that prisoner came to his shop and purchased the articles mentioned, and when she had got them said she had spent all her money. He agreed to allow her to pay for them next time she was in Reading. As she did not call as promised, Mr. Milton sent in the bill to the address given by prisoner, but it was returned through the Dead-letter Office. He parted with the goods believing prisoner's story to be true. Other evidence was given, and a detective stated that prisoner had been acquitted of an offence at the Winchester Assizes on Thursday. After brief consideration, the Chairman said although the Magistrates had little doubt in their own minds as to the case, they would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and discharge her.

Misadventures with Medicines.

A Coroner's inquiry was held at Portsmouth on Monday into the circumstances attending the death of Mary Ann Dudley, aged 72. Deceased's daughter, the wife of a retired naval officer, found her mother in an unconscious state on Saturday, and on questioning her father, who is 84 years of age, and suffering from defective eyesight, he stated that by mistake he had given his wife part of the contents of a bottle intended for outward application. He immediately went to Mr. Nash, chemist, of King's Road, for an emetic, but on returning found that his wife was unconscious, and a doctor was sent for. Death occurred the same afternoon. The liniment contained chloroform, belladonna, and tincture of opium. A verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

An inquest was opened on Tuesday, at the Bristol Infirmary, on the body of a man named Abraham George Brown, aged 34 years, lately residing at No. 6 High Street, Durdham Down, who died the previous day after taking a dose of what he told his wife he had purchased for Epsom salts. The inquest was adjourned until December 6 for an analysis of the contents of the stomach.

A Druggist's Clerk in Trouble.

At the North London Police Court on Friday, Henry Harding (19) was charged with robbing his employers, Messrs. G. G. Woolff & Co., wholesale and chemists, Calverley Grove, Holloway. It was stated that he had abstracted one 5s. postal order from a letter, and had also taken goods from the warehouse—bottles of perfume, nests of tins, a knife-tray, &c.—for which he had no authority. The prisoner was remanded in custody for a week, with permission to be interviewed by his employers under ordinary regulations.

The Embezzlement by a Dental Surgeon.

At Kent Assizes on Friday, Edward Victor Leon, 27, dental surgeon, of Beckenham, was indicted for embezzling the sums of 6l. 6s., 15l. 15s., and 1l. 10s., the moneys of Phineas Phillips, trading as the American Dentistry Company, at Beckenham, Bromley, and other places. Prisoner pleaded guilty to embezzling 1l. 10s. He had recently been married, and his employer did not press the other charges. Prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Sunday Trading.

At the Lincoln County Police Court, on November 24, Walter Fletcher, herbalist, Waterside North, Lincoln, was summoned once more for Sunday trading, this time in respect to November 19. Defendant contended that his business was a work of necessity, and made a long speech in support of the contention, but the Chairman said the Bench had simply to administer the law, and fined defendant 5s.

Adulterated Tincture of Rhubarb.

At the Skipton Town Hall, on Saturday, November 25, Christopher Barker, grocer, Glusburn, was summoned by Mr. A. Randerson, Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, for selling tincture of rhubarb not of the substance or quality demanded. The sample analysed by Mr. Allen, the county analyst, contained 65·12 of water, and was entirely destitute of saffron. The Bench said that in future in case of adulterated drugs they would inflict the full penalty of 201., as the practice was a most dangerous one. In this instance, however, defendant would be find 20s. and costs.

Carbolic-powder and the L.C.C.

At the weekly meeting of the members of the London County Council on Tuesday, the Stores Committee reported that they had had before them an application from Messrs. J. L. Wade & Co., whose tender the Council had accepted for the supply of carbolic-powder in packets of 14 lbs., to be allowed to increase the price from $6\frac{1}{2}d$. to 9d. per packet, the reason given being that they had supplied the estimated quantity stated in the schedule to the contract. The Committee recommended that the application should be acceded to. This was agreed to.

Thefts from Drug-stores.

A van-driver and others have been charged at Newcastleon-Tyne with stealing and receiving soaps, medicines, scents, toilet-articles, tea, coffee, &c., to the value of about 81, from James Henry Inman & Co. (Limited), Northumberland Street, there. The van-driver was with the firm, and is now;to spend four months in prison with hard labour. The mother of a message-boy was sentenced to a week's imprisonment for receiving some of the stolen goods from her boy—also with Inman—and the boy was bound over for twelve months.

The Cottage Hospital for Dartford.

There appears after all to be good prospect that the generous offer of Mr. S. M. Burroughs to subscribe 1,000% towards the cost of providing Dartford with a cottage hospital may be accepted. Mr. Burroughs made his gift conditional, and for a time it seemed that the scheme might fall through; but happily this is not the case, for a site for the proposed hospital has been purchased on the East Hill, and a contract accepted for the erection of the first portion of the building. With regard to Mr. Burroughs' gift, it has been arranged that for every 1% received by the treasurer 10s. shall be paid to the hospital account until the 1,000% shall have been exhausted.

An Errand-boy's Theft.

Charles Lacy, an errand-boy of 14, stole a sovereign, the money of his employer, Joshua Goodman, chemist, London Road, Croydon. About three weeks since the prisoner was charged with a similar offence. The prisoner having expressed a wish to go to sea, the Bench intimated he would be sent to the Cornwall training-ship until he was 19 years of age, but in the event of there not being a vacancy on the vessel, he would be detained in the Redhill Reformatory for the same period.

A Cycling Chemist Fined.

At Marlborough Street Police Court, on Tuesday, Charles Brenwell, chemist, Notting Hill, was summoned for riding a bicycle to the common danger in the public highway. The evidence showed that while crossing Oxford Circus some days ago on a safety bicycle, he knocked a lady down. She was much shaken. Mr. Hannay said defendant would have to pay 20s. and 23s. costs, out of which 11. would be handed to the lady as compensation.

Frish Actus.

Business Changes.

A new medical hall is about to be opened in Dalkey, Co. Dublin, by Mr. Maxwell, L.P.S.1., who has been for some years assistant with Dr. Furlong at Sandy Cove.

Mr. J. Addy, registered druggist, has taken over the premises at Ligoniel formerly owned by Mr. Wm. Weir, druggist. Mr. Weir is now representing a London firm of toilet-soap manufacturers.

Sent for Trial.

Mr. John Farlow, alias Dr. Henry Franks, chemist and druggist, Dublin, was on Thursday, November 23, sent for trial to the Commission, on the charge of attempting to procure for immoral purposes. Bail in the sum of 2507, was accepted.

Hospital Mismanagement.

Serious charges are being daily made by the Dublin Press of the gross mismanagement of the Coombe Lying in Hospital, Dublin, and criminal accusations are more than hinted at in connection with the recent death of the matron, aged 28 years. The verdict returned at the inquest which was held on Wednesday, November 22, was death from blood-poisoning. An investigation is to be held by the Committee of Management of the Dublin hospitals. Dr. Colclaugh, honorary Master of the hospital, left Dublin suddenly on the Saturday prior to the inquest.

Vinegar Cases.

At Enniskillen Petty Sessions, held on Monday, Nevember 27, the adjourned vinegar cases were disposed of.

The Somerset House analysts, in the cases of Hackett, McElgur, and Quinn, certified the vinegar to be dilute acctic acid or one of the artificial vinegars of commerce. These defendants were each fined 5s., and 10s. 6d. costs.

In the case of George Elliott, who was defended by Thomas McMullan & Co., Belfast, from whom he purchased the article, and which defenee had been the means of having all the samples sent to Somerset House, the Somerset House authorities reported that "this was a sample of pure distilled vinegar slightly coloured." The Justices adjourned the case for fourteen days, owing to the illness of the defendant's solicitor.

A merchant named Morrison was fined 5*l*., and 1*s*. costs, for selling as vinegar an article certified to be dilute acetic acid containing 515 sulphuric acid.

Scotch News.

Methylated-spirit Drinking in Glasgow.

On Monday, at a meeting of the Barony Parochial Board, the minutes of the Medical Committee which were read contained a report by the acting inspector regarding cases of delirium tremens from H.M. prison at Barlinnie, Glasgow, between May 14 and October 26, 1893. The inspector stated that he had made inquiry into the circumstances regarding the history of a number of cases which had been removed to the asylum or the poorhouse after discharge from prison and on applications. He had so removed seven men. As the result of his inquiries, the inspector feared there was a great amount of drinking of so-called "finish," which was far too easily procured. The sale of methylated spirits was, he was informed, under the control of the Excise, and not of the police. The Committee ordered that copies of the report should be sent to the Secretary for Scotland, the Board of Supervision, the General Board of Lunacy, the Prison Commissioners, and the magistrates and members of Parliament for the city.

HE WAS A LITTLE Boy, and had nasty cold; or, as he nut it, "both of my eyes is rainin' and one of my noses won't go."

Foreign und Colonial News.

INDEX TO THE CHEMICAL LITERATURE OF THE WORLD.—A German firm of publishers propose to issue, beginning with the New Year, a monthly index to the chemical literature (science and technology) of the world.

The "Sequah" Methods of Business are recognised in lowa by a clause in the Pharmacy Law, which requires stituerant vendors of medicines to pay a license-fee of \$100, which goes presumably to the State Pharmacy Commission. The Pharmaceutical Era reports that under this rule a patent-medicine firm of Keokuk, which employs thirty-eight agents, has just taken out thirty-eight licenses, paying \$3,800 into the State Treasury. Several other companies will be required to do likewise, as the Keokuk Company have only agreed to pay after litigation.

ANOTHER NEW EXPLOSIVE.—M. Raoul Pictet, whose work in connection with the creation of low temperatures is well known, is in negotiation with the Swiss Federal authorities for the sale of a new liquid explosive invented by him, which is said to exceed all known explosives in power, and can also be used as a charge for firearms. M. Pictet's explosive is said to be uncongealable, and to burn smokelessly while its preparation and transport are entirely free from danger. The Swiss military authorities have already made experiments with the explosive, and after some further trials the Federal Council will decide the question of the purchase of the process of manufacture.

COLLAPSE OF THE AMERICAN SPONGE TRUST.—The New York Sponge Company, popularly styled the Sponge Trust, is in the throes of dissolution, says the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter. The organisation has decided to disband, and its managers are now deliberating as to the speediest and most economical way of liquidating the business. By the end of this year the notorious "combine" will have passed out of existence. Two of the largest houses connected with the trust have already sent their individual buyers in the Key West Market. The Vollman Sponge Company, of New York, is the one house which has always remained outside the Sponge Trust and which is said to have been largely instrumental in bringing about the fall of the combine.

CANTONAL PHARMACIES IN SWITZERLAND.—The Continental Pharmacist is notoriously a thorn in the side of the socialist body, probably as much on account of his greater or smaller measure of official recognition of his position as because of the widely-spread popular notion that the Apotheker piles up enormous gains out of the prescriptions. Some five years ago the Government of the Swiss Canton of Basel, in obedience to the socialistic impulse, actually brought in a Bill for the rendering by the State of medical and pharmaceutical assistance. The pharmaceutical requirements of the citizens were to be supplied by a central pharmacy with five branches, where remedies would be obtainable free of and charge. No compensation was to be given to existing pharmacies. The Bill was rejected by the "Referendum" or plébiscite of the Basel citizens, but shortly afterwards a project for compulsory sick and accident insurance was accepted by a large majority, and a commission of 40 members was appointed by the Federal Council to draft a Bill. This commission has recently commenced its labours. The Government of the Canton of Aargau is now about to propose the establishment of State Pharmacies. Before these can be provided, however, the Bill will have to be sanctioned by the popular vote of the Canton.

TENDERS FOR INDIAN DRUG SUPPLIES.—Complaints recently made by some of the local bodies regarding their medical indents have led the Madras Government to revive the question of the private supply of medicines to Municipal and District Board dispensaries, and to institute inquiries as to what the experience has been in other Provinces where the system of private supply of medicines to local bodies has been in vogue since the year 1888, when it was introduced at the suggestion of the Government of India. The replies received have served to convince the Madras Government that with proper precautions the system of private supply answers admirably, and that there is no ground for the apprenhensions entertained in regard to it by Surg.-General

Bidie, on whose advice the Madras Government deferred making the experiment. In the replies received alternative systems, under which in the one case a contract is entered into with a single firm of druggists for the supply for a certain period of all medical stores required by local bodies, and in the other competition is encouraged and Civil Surgeons make their own arrangements for obtaining such stores from any well-known firm, were both advocated; but the Madras Government has expressed itself in favour of the system in vogue in the North-West Provinces, under which, instead of allowing each dispensary to make its own terms with wholesale druggists, the invoices of all the dispensaries in the Province are placed in the hands of one firm, thus enabling the firm selected to make very substantial concessions, the indents from all districts passing through the office of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, where they are checked to make sure that their cost is within the budget allotment of the several institutions, and are then forwarded with a remittance converted into sterling by the Bank of Bengal. With a view to the adoption of the new system, the Surgeon-General has been directed by Government to select a wholesale firm and, without loss of time, to make the nccessary inquiries in regard to details of discount and delivery and arrange for early introduction of the new scheme, reporting how soon it can be brought into operation. The Madras Government has also desired to be informed whether arrangements can be made, as in the N. W. Provinces, for preparing tinctures locally. All supplies of quinine required by local bodies are to be obtained from the Government Manufactory at Naduvatam.

Bankrupteies and Failures.

Re William Henden, Sidestrand, Manufacturing Chemist

This creditor was examined before Mr. Registrar Cooke at the Norwich Bankruptcy Court on November 20. Liabilities, 860l. 0s. 10d.; deficiency, 846l. 0s. 10d. Bankrupt, in answer to the Official Receiver, said he had been in business at Sidestrand since 1875. When he first started he had a capital of 251. He had not kept any books, and therefore had no record of his trading transactions, of his cash receipts and payments. Had never taken stock, nor taken any steps to ascertain his position. In 1887 he began the manufacture of a commodity known as "red," which he supplied to two London firms. His landlord erected the new buildings, and the new machinery cost from 600l. to 1,000%; he could not give a nearer estimate. This outlay took place in 1890 and 1891. Messrs. Kennion & Son, one of the London firms he was supplying, found him the money. His deficiency of 846l. had been growing since 1891. The amount of business he did in a twelvemonth might have amounted to 500l. During the past three years he had had considerable cash advances from Messrs. Kennion. In September Mr. Randell pressed him so severely for payment of an account of 116l. that he, in the first week in October, gave Randell a bill of sale over the whole of his effects. At Mr. Randell's office at North Walsham he represented that Messrs. Kennion were taking over his business, and he did the same thing to Mr. Reynolds, of Lowestoft, in a letter he wrote him. He went to London and saw Messrs. Kennion, whom at the time he was owing 800%. He told Messrs. Kennion of the bill of sale he had given Mr. Randell; he did not tell them how much the bill was for, but he asked them to advance him 48l. to nullify it. Pressed as to how much he represented to Mr. Kennion that he owed under the bill of sale, he eventually admitted that he did say it certainly would not amount to 60l. He also told Messrs. Kennion that his other liabilities would (including Randell's debt) amount to 2001., and professed to give a list of his creditors. But it was a fact that, altogether apart from Mr. Kennion's debt, he owed 500%, to his other creditors. He paid the cheque for 481. over to Mr. Randell, and he tore the bill of sale up. When this cheque for 481. was handed him he signed a bill of sale giving to Messrs. Kennion his effects and stock. Messrs. Kennion had advanced him altogether some 400l or 500l in cash, and he now owed them some 500l.

Examination adjourned till December 20, bankrupt in the

meantime to furnish an account showing the cost of plant. The following are creditors:—

			£ 8.	d.
		 	23 4	0
	4.	 	16 0	0
		 	11 12	0
		 	57 18	3
		 	22 16	4
		 	16 4	5
n		 	53 0	0
		 	102 15	8
sham		 	59 19	6
		 	40 1	2
	 	 		23 4 16 0 11 12 57 13 22 16 16 4 a 53 0 a 102 15 sham 59 19

Partly Secured Creditor.

Kenyon, J., & Son, London, estimated value of security, 3501. 637 16 1

Preferential Creditor for Rent.

Hoare, Saml., M.P., Cromer 40 0 0

Re Samuel Stirzaker, Hightown, Dewsbury, Chemical Manufacturer.

This debtor was examined at the Dewsbury Bankruptcy Court, on November 21, before the Registrar (Mr. T. L. Chadwick). Mr. Macmaster, of Bradford, attended on behalf of the Bradford Old Banking Company. The Bankrupt, in reply to Mr. Macmaster, said he had a knowledge of the science of chemistry. With a Mr. Roberts, of Cleckheaton, he introduced a patent for extracting from wool burrs, a vegetable matter which it was very difficult to remove by the present appliances used. A company was formed known as the Burring Company, consisting of himself, Mr. Roberts, and a Mr. Waddington, before whom he had previously demonstrated with success. When the company was formed it was arranged that they should have an overdraft at the Bradford Old Bank, and some 700%. or 800% were expended in plant. Unfortunately, he absolutely failed, not only with the first, but with the second and amended patent, with the process. No expense had been spared to make the patent a success. Questioned as to the patent, he admitted that the provisional specification was a bogus one, because he had left out an essential element in the solvent, and the same remark applied to the second specification. He led Mr. Roberts to believe that the specification was a fair one. The amended specification contained everything he knew. He was aware that some of the ablest chemists in the country had tested the process, but without success. The Registrar remarked that it was a most extraordinary story. In reply to Mr. E. E. Deane, the Official Receiver, the debtor said he attributed his failure to two executions being put in, but the indirect cause was a deed of assignment, which he executed in 1889. At that time he did not put into the accounts his private debts, which amounted to about 50%. He had lost money in connection with his patent, but apart from that he had earned more by his business than his expenses had been.

The examination was concluded.

Re Albert Tibbatts, 165 Summer Lane, Birmingham, Druggist and Drysalter.

In the Birmingham Court of Bankruptey, before Mr. Registrar Cole, this bankrupt eame up for his adjourned public examination. His debts were 1821 and his assets 201. The bankrupt stated that up to 1887 he was engaged as a druggist's assistant. He was then 22 years old, and commenced business at 157 Summer Lane, as a druggist and drysalter, without capital. In January, 1892, he removed to 165 Summer Lane. In May, 1892, he received a communication from the solicitors to the Pharmaceutical Society giving him notice that a summons would be issued against him for selling poisons. In consequence of that notice he paid the Society 101, and resolved to turn his business into a company. The Birmingham Drug Company was formed on July 30, 1892, with the assistance of a friend. Bankrupt was constituted managing director. The capital was to be a thousand 11 shares, and he took 994.

The Registrar: You left 61. for the public.

The bankrupt went on to say that the shares were taken up by two friends and four relatives. They all paid him a sovereign. At the time he formed the company he owed 953\(ldot 10s\), but he had an idea that the stock was worth 1,000\(ldot As managing director he received 30s\(.a) week.

The Registrar: What did you call that—director's fees or

salary?

The Bankrupt: No, sir; only wages. (Laughter.)

The bankrupt further stated that he attributed his insolvency to the winding-up of the company. He had not been extravagant, and had nover benefited from the company

except to the extent of his salary.

The Registrar said that he never heard such a farce as the case before him. The company, being insolvent, could not be voluntarily wound up, and then the managing director at 30s. a week wages or salary came forward and presented the petition against the company. The Registrar concluded the examination subject to the bankrupt attending and signing the examination questions.

R_{F} Albert Hall Morgan, Commercial Street, Hereford Chemist and Druggist.

THE debtor came up for his public examination at the last sitting of the Hereford County Court, before the Registrar. The summary of accounts disclosed liabilities amounting to 311l. 11s 6d., of which 256l. 11s 6d. was expected to tank for dividend. The assets were returned at 42l. 1s. 10d., thus leaving a deficiency of 214l. 9s. 5d. The debtor in the course of his examination said he commenced in 1880, with a capital of 100l., which was supplied him by friends. He attributed his failure to ill-health. The debtor was allowed to pass.

Re Frederick A. Plint, the "Yorkshire Pharmacy & King Street Drug Stores, 16 King Street, St. Heliers Jersey, Channel Islands.

A MEETING of creditors of the above insolvent, adjourned-from November 13, was held on Monday last, November 27, in the Jersey Insolvency Court. The proving of claims was proceeded with. One of 100l., certified by affidavit as due to a member of an English firm of chemists, was disallowed, owing to there being no detailed memorandum of the same. An account of 40l. owing to the Chemists' Association was passed, but, as it was afterwards found, two bills had been tendered in part payment, and as these were outstanding, the claim was temporarily withdrawn. A dispute had arisen on the last occasion as to the amount of rent due, and Mr. Plint now acknowledged having made a mistake in the matter. We published a list of creditors on November 18. The debtor's statement of his financial position was as follows:—

				£	s.	d.
Liabilities			 	1,302	18	1
Assets			 	730	0	0
	Do	eficit	 	£373	18	1

The stock-in-trade was estimated as worth 550l., and the household furniture 90l., while there were outstanding accounts to the amount of 90l. The debtor offered a dividend of 10s. in the £; payable 2s. 6d. on July 1 next, 2s. 6d. on March 1, 1895; 2s. 6d. on September 1 ensuing, and the last instalment on May 1 of the ensuing year. He offered no security, simply saying the best guarantee he could give that the instalments should be regularly paid was that, having a wife and family, he would necessarily do his utmost to liquidate the debts as soon as he possibly could.

A solicitor representing Messrs. Barclay intimated that he could not accept the offer unless security was given; and other creditors said they would remain neutral in the matter. The acceptance of the debtor's offer was moved by Mr. Ed. Voisin, solicitor, and seconded by Mr. H. F. Cox, local representative of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son. The agreement was signed by those present who were in favour thereof, and the Judge granted a further delay of one week so that others assenting to the proposal might also sign it.

Legal Reports.

PHARMACY ACT PROSECUTIONS IN GLASGOW.

As briefly reported by telegraphic message last week, a number of prosecutions were conducted in Glasgow for breaches of the Pharmacy Act of 1868, on Thursday, November 23. Mr. Richard Bremridge, Registrar under the Pharmacy Act, was the complainant, and the cases were tried before Sheriff Birnie in the Debts Recovery Court.

The court was crowded with chemists and doctors, and their assistants, during the five hours the trials lasted.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P., advocate, and Mr. Peter Morison, S.S.C., represented the Society.

FIRST CASE.—A CHEMIST'S WIDOW.

Mrs. Agnes Walker, carrying on business as a chemist and druggist, at 10 Candleriggs, was charged with selling two quantities of oxalic acid on June 15 and July 28 last, she not being a registered chemist and druggist.

Respondent withdrew her former plea of not guilty, and

tendered a plea of guilty to both charges.

Mr. John McTavish, writer, who defended, stated that on his advice Mrs. Walker had pleaded guilty, because it might turn out that the sales libelled took place. Mrs. Walker was a widow in not very good circumstances, who was carrying on the business of her husband, who died four years ago. Between the date of her husband's death and now she had had on several occasions qualified men in her employment. She had a qualified man for eight months Oxalic acid was a very common thing sold by chemists, and was not one of the poisons which had to be entered in a book. If a customer could not get it from a chemist he could go to a drysalter's, and order it wholesale. There was no doubt, he thought, that the offences were committed, but, under the circumstances, he suggested that a nominal penalty should be imposed.

The Sheriff: Let me understand. This lady, is she a

chemist?

Mr. McTavish: Yes, my Lord; since her husband died.

The Sheriff: She, of course, is not registered.

Mr. McTavish: She is not registered; but she has had two or three registered assistants. The Sheriff: How long is it since she had the last one?

Respondent: It is about eighteen months since I had a registered assistant.

The Sheriff: I suppose she has been selling all the usual

drugs 1

Mr. McTavish: She has had a book for entering poisons during those eighteen months, and in point of fact did enter all poisons sold.

The Sheriff: In other words, she has been carrying on the business of a chemist without any registered person at all.

Mr. McTavish: No, my lord, She has had several registered persons.

The Sheriff: Please, she says herself that she had no one for the last eighteen months. Have you any answer to that? And is there any excuse?

Mr. McTavish: No, my lord; there is really no answer. This is a case where ignorance is her excuse. I have been speaking to the prosecutor, and he does not intend to ask for the full penalty.

Mr. Shaw shook his head.

Mr. McTavish: Whatever she did, my Lord, was done in

The Sheriff: Mr. McTavish, how can you say that when she had a husband who was a chemist and druggist? He died, unfortunately. So far as one sees, there is not much to say for the case.

Mr. McTavish: She only sold a penny worth at a time, my

lord.

His Lordship said he would defer sentence until he had heard some of the other cases.

Subsequently, in reply to the Sheriff, it was stated that the rent of the defender's shop was 20% or 30% per annum, and a penalty of two guineas with two guineas of expenses was imposed.

SECOND CASE.—DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT MARRIES A LADY WITH A CHEMIST'S SHOP.

James Brown, chemist, 229 St. James's Road, was next charged with selling oxalic acid on June 15, he not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist. He pleaded guilty. His agent, Mr. J. L. Anderson, explained that the wife of the accused had a chemist's business for the last twenty years at this address. Lately the accused married her, and continued to carry on the business. On the day in question, a boy came to the shop from a cabinetmaker's up the street and asked for a small quantity of oxalic acid for a friend of the accused. This was the only poison they had in the shop?

The Sheriff: Are they chemists?

Mr. Anderson: No.

The Shcriff (to defender): What are you?

Defender: I am coming out for a chemist. This is a chemist's shop.

The Sheriff: And you say this is the only poison in the

shop?

Defender: No, it is not the only poison.

The Sheriff: Is it not the fact that there is a lady carrying on a chemist's business? I don't know whether she is a registered person or not.

Mr. Shaw: She is not registered herself, and never has been.

The Sheriff: And the man marries her. Well, I suppose he must support his wife, and they simply go on in defiance

Mr. Anderson: They are in very poor circumstances. The Sheriff: That is the most essential fact you have

Mr. Shaw: This shop, I understand, is in a densely-

populated district.

Mr. Anderson explained to the Sheriff that the defender works in another druggist's shop.

The Sheriff: And he is not registered?

This case was adjourned till after luncheon, when his Lordship said he had been told nothing in favour of the man except one thing—that he was not rich. This was a man who knew what he was doing, and was actually working in a chemist's shop. He married a woman who had a chemist's shop, and he continued to carry on that business caring nothing about the Act.

Mr. Anderson: There is only one offence.

The Sheriff: I am not concerned about the offence. The inspector goes to the shop once instead of three times. am afraid this is not a good case. Has this man got an income as a chemist's assistant whilst carrying on this shop also?

Mr. Anderson: That is so.

The Sheriff: I think this is a bad case. He must pay 51. penalty and 2l. 2s. expenses.

THIRD CASE.—Assistants in Doctors' Shops.

ROBERT WHITE was next charged with having, on July 28 and 29 last, in the shop of Dr. James White, at 13 Morrison Street, sold two quantities of oxalic acid and dispensed a prescription containing poisons, he not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist. He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. William Borland, writer, who also appeared for the respondents in the remaining four cases.

The Sheriff asked if there was any objection to the relevancy of the complaint, and

Mr. Borland replied that the accused had already pleaded, so that he was debarred from lodging objections.

The Sheriff: I do not wish to have these remarks made. I will put no obstacle in the way of the relevancy being discussed. I understand there are no objections.

Mr. John Rutherford Hill, assistant-secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh, produced the register to prove that the name of the accused did not appear upon it. On July 28 last witness sent his assistant, Joseph Tait, into the shop at 13 Morrison Street, tenanted by Dr. James White. The title above the door was "J. & J. White." saw the accused Robert White supply oxalic acid to Tait, who paid him for it. Witness was standing outside the door, and had a distinct view of what was going on inside. The only other person in the shop besides White was an apprentice-boy.

Was there anyone overlooking or superintending Robert White in any respect when the transaction was taking place? -No. Tait handed the packet to witness when he got out of the shop, and they both initialed it. Witness afterwards analysed the packet, and found it to contain oxalic acid, scheduled under the statute of 1868.

I believe that a large part of your business consists in

making analyses !-Yes.

Evidence was then given of the second alleged offence on July 29. Tait again bought the poison, and on that occasion, besides White and the boy seen on the previous occasion, there was another person present. This was Hugh Miller, who was understood to be the manager of the shop. He is not a registered chemist. This transaction took place at 4.20 p.m. About 6 p.m. witness returned to the shop with Tait. The same parties were present then as before-Miller, White, and the apprentice-boy. Witness entered the shop on this occasion, and gave a prescription containing prussic acid, opium, and chloroform, all scheduled poisons under the statute. He tendered the prescriotion first to the little boy. He went into the back shop, and Mr. Miller came out and took the prescription from him, and asked witness to take a seat. Then Robert White came forward, and proceeded to dispense the prescription, while Miller went to the desk, copied the prescription into what appeared to be the prescription-book, and wrote out the label. White attached the label to the bottle and handed it to witness, who paid him 1s. 9d. for it. Tait had been present in the shop at the same time. He came into the shop while witness was there, purchased a bottle of chlorodyne, and passed out again. Witness afterwards analysed the mixture disout again. pensed, and found it to contain prussic acid, opium, and chloroform.

Did the business seem to you to be conducted in the way of selling medicine to any comer in the ordinary way, as if

they had a licence?

Mr. Borland objected to the question on the ground that they were not charged with keeping open shop.

The Sheriff: Is there a competent charge for keeping open shop?

Mr. Shaw: Yes, my lord.

The Sheriff: Is the question of any material consequence? Mr. Shaw: No, my Lord. I was going to show the kind of business carried on here.

The Sheriff: Then I will disallow it.

Mr. Borland: Do you think three transactions in two days is a pretty good business? (Laughter.)

Mr. Shaw: No; but I say that every transaction scrutinised on those two days was an illegal transaction, and I say that

is a bad business. (Laughter.)

Cross examined by Mr. Borland: On the last occasion witness went in only the boy was in the front shop. The other two were in the back shop. At any rate, the other two came through a door, and he supposed it led into a room at the

Joseph Tait corroborated the last witness's evidence as to the purchasing, and as to the analysis which he had seen.

Mr. Borland: How old are you?—Fifteen past.

Did you do anything towards analysing the contents of the bottle ?-No.

You just stood by while Mr. Hill did it !-Yes.

Were you able to check whether Mr. Hill was doing it rightly or not ?-No.

Then you just know what he told you?—Yes.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

Dr. James White, the owner of the shop, was then called for the defence. In reply to Mr. Borland, he said Robert White came to him as an obligation to relieve his assistant, who was holidaying. On July 29 he was acting as his servant, and the sales he effected were sales on his account. White was a medical student who had passed all his examinations in pharmacy, botany, and materia medica. He was quite competent, or he would not have put him in the shop. Witness was in the drug-trade before the passing of the Act of 1868. Both before that year and since it had been a common practice for medical practitioners in Scotland to keep drug-shops. Apothecaries were members of the Apothecaries' Society of London, holding themselves to be identical with surgeons in Scotland. As part of the curriculum for the pharmaceutical chemist, it was necessary that students should practise dispensing, and there was no way he knew of whereby they could become expert except by practising. According to the regulations of the Pharmaceutical Society, students were to "weigh, measure, and compound medi-

Cross-examined by Mr. Shaw: He had been in this shop for thirty-five years. His assistant was Miller.

Are you aware that he was in the shop upon that very day

the purchases were made?—Quite possibly.

What, then, comes of your statement that the respondent was there because Miller was holidaying ?-As far as I can explain it, Mr. Miller came back on the Saturday afternoon, and wanted to get another Saturday, and was in the place for a few hours.

Is Miller a registered chemist?—No.

So that it was the case of one unregistered man taking the place of another unregistered man?—But I was there. Witness added that he resided in Uddingston, distant six or eight miles from Glasgow. He had a very limited practice in Glasgow. He admitted that he could only be in the shop for about four hours every day.

For the seven hours during which this business is conducted in your absence it is conducted by an unqualified assistant?—He is not unqualified. He may be unregistered, but he is thoroughly qualified, and has had long years'

experience.

Do you know the Pharmacy Act thoroughly?—Yes.

Suppose poisons are dispensed, do you hold yourself responsible?—I am responsible for my man, certainly.

Is it your view that you can put anyone in the shop if, in your opinion, he is qualified?—I am the judge. That is my view, and has been all along.

If you thought any servant of yours, man or woman, was qualified, you would put him or her in in defiance of any Act ?- I would not go against any Act.

Tell us what steps you took to comply with the Act.-Well, my assistant has been with me for twenty-eight

You said something about students requiring to practise to acquire expertness in dispensing. May I take it that you put White in your shop to acquire expertness in dispensing? -You can't acquire that in a week.

Therefore the acquiring of expertness had nothing to do with your putting him there?—Certainly not on that occasion.

Robert Brodie, chemist and druggist, 253 Crown Street, was also examined for the defence. He said he had been connected with the trade for fully forty years. He had been registered about twenty years. It had always been a common practice in Glasgow for medical practitioners to have drug-shops. That was a practice before the passing of the Act as well as since. The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow had at one time the power to appoint annually an inspector of drugs, but they had allowed it to Witness gave evidence similar to that of Dr. White lapse. regarding apothecaries and as to students in pharmacy being unable to become expert without being allowed to dispense.

Cross-examined: When they practise they will practise

under supervision, I hope?—It is not always the rule.

So that they practise at the risk of the public?—We are usually considered to be intelligent individuals.

But you see they are only acquiring intelligence?—But their experience comes gradually.

On the whole it is better to have them practising under a skilled employer?—Oh, assuredly.

Otherwise, of course, the safety of the public would be less or more in danger?—Oh, yes.

This concluded the evidence.

Mr. Shaw then addressed the Court upon the legal bearings of the case. He said he considered this the leading case of those which his Lordship would be called upon to try. It was one of considerable importance, and he must press for the full peualty. So far as he had been able to gather, the defence in this case was "Oh, but it is a doctor's shop, and it doesn't matter." The contention was that the doctor, and not the Legislature, was to be entitled to be the judge as to the qualifications of an assistant. Upon that matter the law seemed to him to be absolutely settled to the effect that the qualification of being a registered chemist must attach to the person who performed the act of dispensing, and nothing could get over that under the Act of Parliament. The Act deals with the case of a person selling, a person keeping open shop for the selling, dispensing, or compounding of poisons, and a person assuming or using the title of chemist and druggist. He was under the first of these, and he said that the person selling was, under the meaning of the statute, the person who actually put his hand to the transaction and performed the act of making up the medicine and handing it over in sale. There had been a variety of attempts to get over that by contending that the person selling was the person for whose interest the sale had taken place, but these attempts had all failed. Mr. Shaw then cited, in support of his contention, the Wheeldon and other cases. The Treasury, he added, insisted upon the Pharmaceutical Society fulfilling its function of defending registered practitioners by insisting that the provisors of the statute shall be complied with

visous of the statute shall be complied with. Mr. Borland said he did not think they had much to do with the Treasury. What the Sheriff had to determine was what was the correct interpretation of this statute. did not know either that they in Scotland had much to do with English decisions. They were not authoritative, and while they might be of use as furnishing the other side with arguments as to the true interpretation of the statute, they were not binding upon any Court in Scotland, still less were they binding upon practitioners in Glasgow. It was quite enough that the presumption of law should stand that all Scotch traders were bound to know the law of Scotland without also requiring that traders in Scotland should know the law of England. He was not pleading this case on the ground that the accused was ignorant of the law. The case he submitted was that the law was complied with in the circumstances. The person who actually sold in this case was a person who, so far as examination was concerned, was entitled to sell. That was to say, he was a medical student, who had passed all that portion of his examination which qualified him for carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist. He only referred to that as showing that Dr. White took care that the person who was representing him was a qualified person. He did not plead that as a ground of absolvitor in this case. His plea was that the qualification of the doctor protected and covered the business. The accused, Robert White, did not sell—could not sell. The commodities sold on this occasion were not his to sell, and if he had sold them he would have been guilty of theft. The commodities—the stock of drugs—were the property of Dr. White, the sale effected through the accused was a sale by Dr. White of Dr. White's goods in exchange for money which became Dr. White's money. Reference had been made to the preamble. Instead of being against his contention, he submitted the preamble strongly corroborated the view set forth by him. The words of the preamble were :- "Whereas it is expedient for the safety of the public that persons keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons, and persons known as chemists and druggists who possess competent practical knowledge of their business "-that was the only thing that is said to be desirable. He submitted that that preamble dealt with a principal and no one else. The persons who were to be dealt with were persons keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons and persons known as chemists and druggists. These were certainly principals, and not assistants, or apprentices, or shop-boys. He maintained that if an unqualified man kept open a drug-shop he was guilty of an offence under the Act, even although the prosecution should not be able to prove a single sale. Or if he chose to hawk poison about he was liable. The intention of putting in the word "sell" in the first section, so far as he could gather from the section itself, was to make clear that a person is not to carry on a business either openly or incidentally. The 16th section excluded apothecaries. What kind of business did they carry on? They had drug-shops; they did not require qualified assistants-they might have as many assistants as they liked. Justice Hawkins in Wheeldon's case said there was a proviso at the end of section 17 which confirmed the view of the prosecution. It provided that for the purposes of that section the person on whose behalf any sale is made by any apprentice or servant shall be deemed to be the seller. He contended that that corroborated his view. How could an apprentice or servant sell if section 1 pro-hibited his selling? That section contemplated sales effected through the instrumentality of an apprentice or

servant. A person contemplated under this Act, as decided in the House of Lords, was a person who might be examined, aud as a corporation could not pass an examination under the Pharmaceutical Society, a corporation was not struck at by the Act. He took that interpretation of the word "person," and he said a "person" was one who might acquire a qualification. One of the subjects of examination was the techical expertness of the applicant in doing the mechanical part of his work—namely, making up prescriptions. How could any man acquire that expertness unless he was allowed to practise? And if the contention of the prosecution was right, a man had to acquire expertness and at the same time not be allowed opportunities of practising. He submitted that could not receive effect. An attempt might be made to get over that difficulty on this occasion by saving that the accused was not acquiring expertness. That might or might not be. He was not just now dealing with the question whether this was an apprentice or not. He was dealing with the reasonable interpretation of the word "sell." This Act, like a great many other Acts, was framed in England, and the framers were wholly ignorant of Scotland and Scotch business. It was discovered on the passing of the Act that, if it was to be interpreted according to its words, it would interfere with the business of Scotch doctors. But there was no reason why Scotch doctors should have their business interfered with if English apothecaries and veterinary surgeons were exempted from the statute. Accordingly, the amending statute of the next year was passed, taking all doctors out of it who kept doctors' shops. He understood that the Act of 1869 was passed with special reference to Scotch doctors. He submitted that the amending statute took the business of a physician entirely out of the Act. He had no concern with the question whether that interpretation of the statute was satisfactory or not. He asked his Lordship, Could not a doctor give a prescription to a patient in the course of his rounds, and that prescription be taken to that doctor's own shop and dispensed by his assistant out of his own drugs, without his being liable for an offence under the Act? If this interpretation was correct, he could not. In several analogous statutes, such as the Salmon Fisheries Act, the Food and Drugs Act, and the Public Houses Act, it had been held that the master, and not the servant, was the seller. Looking at the interpretation of those analogous Acts and applying it to the one now before them, it was not to be presumed that the servant was to be prosecuted for selling and the master for keeping open shop for the sale of the same penuyworth of oxalic acid. That was never intended. In the Wheeldon case, Justice Hawkins said that a sale by an assistant who was not qualified could not be supported unless he acted under the personal supervision of a qualified employer or another qualified assistant. He should like to know where he got that in the statute. The prosecution could not take refuge in that observation. If their case was good at all, they must plead it on this higher ground-that if compounding and selling over the counter were done by an unqualified person, it did not matter how many qualified persons were standing about. This was a test-case. They desired a judgment that would settle the question whether doctors were entitled to carry on business, and they trusted, if there was to be a penalty, it would be a nominal one.

Sheriff Birnie, in giving judgment, said: I have already several years ago considered this precise point. I then gave what seemed to me to be the result of the decisions previously given upon it. And, instead of meeting the arguments of Mr. Borland, I think that my duty is simply to rest upon the two decisions which are quoted as having been given in the House of Lords. The first of these decisions is the Pharmaceutical Society against the London and Provincial Supply Association, and although that was a case raising the question whether a society was a person under the Act, it is the observations of Lord Selborne which are important:—

With regard to mischief which beyond all controversy the Act was intended to prevent it leads necessarily to the conclusion—namely, that he who sells, whether he be master or servant, whether he be a principal or a person to whom the conduct and management of sales is delegated—is struck at by the 15th section, because otherwise a very wide door would be opened to the evils which the Act was intended to guard against. If it were otherwise, nothing more would be necessary than that the business should belong to a person who does not himself carry it on, but who is qualified under the Act,

and he may be at liberty to employ in the management of this business persons not qualified, by whom the actual sales would be conducted, and then the public would be exposed to all the dangers which the Act was passed to prevent.

Then in the Pharmaceutical Society against Wheeldon, in 1890, the Court held that an unregistered chemist's assistant, who in the husiness of his master sold a preparation containing poison as under that Act defined, is liable to a penalty. It does not seem to me that any Scotch inferior judge can be asked to go heyond these decisions of the Supreme Court. With regard to Mr. Borland's last argument, I am by no means inclined to his view. The Act will he reasonably interpreted, and if there is any qualified person about the counter supervising, I have no fear that the prosecution will ever obtrude. It is scarcely fair to call this a test-case, because the case has been before the public for the last five years, and doctors must just understand that they must have qualified assistants. The penalty is 11.1s. for each offence, with 2l. 2s. costs.

Mr. Borland intimated an appeal to the High Court.

FOURTH CASE. - DR. WHITE'S MANAGER CONVICTED FOR SELLING CHLORODYNE,

HUGH MILLER, manager in Dr. White's shop, was then charged with having on July 29 sold a bottle of Dr. J. Collis Browne's chlorodyne without possessing the necessary qualification of registered chemist for doing so. Defender pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Rutherford Hill proved that Miller's name was not on the register, and also proved the purchase of the chlorodyne as already detailed by the lad Tait. He had analysed the contents of the hottle, and found morphia and chloroform

Can you tell his Lordship how much that little bottle contains of morphia !—I did not estimate the quantity in this bottle, but on previous occasions when I analysed samples of this particular chlorodyne I found them to contain about 2 grains of morphia to the ounce, and of chloroform a considerable quantity.

Would the dose contained in that bottle be fatal ?-Certainly. In the case of a child $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of morphia would he fatal, and in the case of an adult 2 grains would be most

dangerous.

In reply to Mr. Borland, witness said the bottle was sealed up when he got it, and had a Government stamp upon it, and had no appearance of having heen made up in the shop where he hought it.

By Mr. Shaw: Is it a patent medicine?—No. By Mr. Borland: What is a patent medicine?—A medicine for which letters patent have heen granted.

Are letters patent ever granted for medicine?—Yes; there

is a considerable number. Kay's essence of linseed is one.

What is the ordinary interpretation of the expression

"patent medicine"?—A medicine for which letters patent have been granted under the Great Seal,

Is it not medicines for which Government duty is paid?—

Is the ordinary interpretation not medicines which are considered as secret hy the proprietors thereof?—No; these are nostroms, and specially referred to in the Medicinestamp Act.

Mr. Borland: I am not dealing with the Medicine-stamp

Act.

By the Sheriff: What are the ingredients of which this compound is made up?—It contains morphia, chloroform, oil of peppermint, treacle, and some pungent ingredient the exact nature of which I did not determine.

You say ½ grain of morphia might he fatal to a child. To an adult how much?—Half a grain would he a dangerous

dose in some cases to an adult.

What about the chloroform ?-Well, it is not such a

dangerous substance as morphia by any means.

Would the amount of chloroform in this hottle kill a person !- I could not quite say it would. There is a considerable quantity, but I could not say it would he a fatal dose. It can be taken internally in considerably large doses.

For the defence,

Dr. White was again called. He admitted keeping chlorodyne as well as other drugs in his shop.

By Mr. Borland: What do you understand by the expression "patent medicine"?—Any patent medicine that carries the Government stamp, and for the sale of which a licence is required from the Patent Office.

And is no stamp required except for such as fall under the patent-medicine licence !- No stamp is required. Collis Browne's chlorodyne was one of the medicines falling under

that licence.

Is the expression "patent medicine" recognised in medical text hooks as covering all medicines requiring a Government stamp, and for the sale of which a Government licence is required?

Mr. Shaw objected to this line of evidence, and contended that it was utterly absurd that this gentleman should con-

strue Acts of Parliament.

The Sheriff: It is useful to know what is the general opinion as to the meaning of the term.

Mr. Shaw: In section 16 of the Act of 1863 the words "patent medicine" are used, and it is proposed to ask this gentleman what is the meaning, as he accepts it, of the term. That I hold to he entirely irrelevant.

The Sheriff: Is there any definition of it in the Act?

Mr. Shaw: There is no definition in the Act, but, of course, there are medicines for which a patent is granted.

The Sheriff: Do I understand aright when I say that the difference hetween you and Mr. Borland is this:—Mr. Borland says, "There is a stamp; I am free."
"No; unless there is a patent"? You say,

Mr. Shaw: Yes; and that is what the Court has decided. Mr. Borland: I say the expression "patent medicines" is an expression well known; and in text-hooks upon prescriptions and the like there are lists of patent medicines.

After further examination and cross-examination on this point, the witness stating that he did not know whether

chlorodyne was a patent medicine or not.

The Sheriff said he must have a deal more evidence as to the difference hetween patent medicine and stamped medicine.

He did not care where it came from.

Mr. Borland (to witness): I ask you whether a medicine called chlorodyne is mentioned in the British Pharmacopæia?

No.

Mr. Shaw: But the poisons in it are mentioned in the Pharmacopæia?

Mr. Borland: The poisons are in many other things. (To witness.) Is there anything to prevent you writing a pre-scription containing all the ingredients of chlorodyne if you saw fit ?-No, nothing.

But you cannot sell as the compound chlorodyne anything else hut the medicine that goes hy that name?—No.

Mr. Brodie, chemist and druggist, Crown Street, was also called for the defence in this case. Patent medicines, he said, were always understood to he those medicines that were stamped by Government stamp according to the value of the medicine. He could not say if the term was so used in chemists' text-books. There was very little said in the textbooks about patent medicines. He knew that it was contrary to professional etiquette for medical men to hring out secret medicines, as they were liable to he dealt with by the licensing faculties.

Do you happen to know any medicines for which letters patent were taken out?—Powell's balsam was. The formula for it was patented in 1824. But it seems the formula has heen altered since then, so that it is not patented now, I

helieve.

Do you know of any medicines for which letters patent were granted and which are now current ?- I am afraid if there were such they must have lapsed hefore now.

By Mr. Shaw: Do you know that Kay's essence of linseed is protected by letters patent ?—I know it is not protected by letters patent.

Are there any medicines in your jndgment for which there is an existing patent or not ?—I don't know.

At the close of the evidence the Sheriff remarked to coun-

sel that they had left him very much in the dark as to the point on which he wanted information.

Mr. Shaw, in addressing the Court, referred to the case of the Pharmaceutical Society against Piper & Co., decided in the Queen's Bench, on Fehruary 8 last, and to the observations of Justice Lawrance and Justice Collins. He said the onus was upon his learned friend to show that chlorodyne was a patent medicine. The prosecution had proved that it

was a poision—that it contained two fatal poisons. Unless Mr. Borland proved that it was a patent medicine, his defence must fall, and he contended that the mere opinion of a doctor or a druggist as to what was or was not a patent medicine was not proof.

Mr. Borland said that the expression "patent medicines" must be assumed to have some meaning to those engaged in the trade. Both the witnesses for the defence-chemists of long experience-were ignorant as to the granting of letters patent for medicines. One spoke of a patent having been granted for a certain medicine, but that it had expired fifty or sixty years ago. Was it to be supposed that this statute would contain an exception of this kind in favour of patent medicines if only medicines for which letters patent were granted were to be understood when it was doubtful if any such existed? He quoted the terms of the stamped-medicine licence which authorised the sale of medicines for which a Government stamp was required, and asked if they were to suppose two statutes to be contradictory of each other, one authorising the sale of stamped medicines and the other prohibiting such sale.

Sheriff Birnie, in giving judgment, said: In my view I am here constrained exactly as in the last case. In the case of Piper, decided in the Queen's Bench, Justices Lawrance and Collins had the exact point before them that is brought up here. I think it would be quite out of the question for me to go against their distinct expression of opinion. I believe this gentleman thought he was within the law. This decision was only given in February of this year. Therefore it is not a case for a severe penalty. If this gentleman pays expenses of two guineas, and 5s. as penalty, it will be sufficient.

Mr. Borland intimated an appeal in this case also.

CHARGE AGAINST AN APPRENTICE WITHDRAWN.

The name of James Downie was next called. This was an apprentice in Dr. Kelly's shop. When he stepped forward to the bar, his Lordship was struck by his youthful, boyish appearance, and suggested that the prosecution should withdraw the charge against him.

Mr. Shaw at once acquiesced, only remarking that he brought this case as a warning against allowing persons of such tender years to sell poisons.

The Sheriff said it would be impossible for him to fine the boy, because he was not sure that he could pay it.

The charge was then withdrawn.

FIFTH CASE.—DOCTOR SEVERELY CENSURED.

WILLIAM REID CRAIG, assistant with Dr. Hugh Kelly, 114 Clarence Street, pleaded not guilty to having sold, he being an unregistered druggist, two quantities of oxalic acid on July 28 and 29. Similar proof to that offered in the previous cases was given by Mr. J. R. Hill and Joseph Tait.

Dr. James Kelly, M.B., C.M., the owner of the shop, was examined for the defence. He said that Craig was his assistant. There were two apartments in the shop. One of

these was witness's consulting-room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shaw: Witness had two drugshops. He had three servants in those shops. They were not registered chemists. The little boy Downie was one of

And he sells?-Well, yes, he sells, but under the supervision of the older lads.

Does he always sell under the supervision of the others?— He is supposed to.

You don't know whether he does or not ?-No. He has received instructions not to sell himself.

And none of the three are registered under the Act?—No. Have you no registered assistant in your service at all ?--I don't think I require it.

How long in the day are you in the shop yourself?—Three or four hours.

By Mr. Borland: Besides being a physician witness was a

registered chemist and druggist. Mr. Shaw: I must press for a large penalty in this case, because it led to Downie's case. The two instances cited

might have been multiplied a hundredfold. The Sheriff: This seems to be a case of a gentleman who

did not care at all for the shop. He says, "There is my name and there is my shop, although I am never in it at all for the purpose of dispensing." No doubt he understood his double qualification of a doctor protected him. Dr. White was in

his shop several hours a day attending to the pharmacy. This gentleman was there three different times a day.

Mr. Shaw: Not engaged in shop-work at all.

The Sheriff: I cannot take into account the boy, as there is no offence against him at present.

Mr. Shaw: Except that your Lordship knows that he is one

of the unqualified assistants.

The Sheriff: I am afraid my error has been in making the penalty in the first case too small. At the same time I can see a distinction between Dr. White's case and this case. Dr. White did something to protect the public, but as far as I can see this gentleman did nothing. I think it is no hardship to this gentleman if I fine him 51, with two guineas costs.

SIXTH CASE.—LAD OF SIXTEEN IN CHARGE OF A SHOP.

WILLIAM TOMLINSON, a lad of 16, was next charged with having, on July 28 and 29, in Dr. Hugh Kelly's other shop, at 133 West Scotland Street, sold a quantity of oxalic acid and dispensed a prescription containing scheduled poisons. As the accused, who pleaded not guilty, came forward to the

The Sheriff asked if there was no older person in the shop than that boy.

Mr. Shaw: No, my Lord.

Mr. Hill spoke to the sales. The prescription dispensed contained prussic acid, tincture of opium, and spirit of chloroform. Joseph Tait corroborated.

Dr. Kelly, who spoke in defence of this assistant also, said, in reply to Mr. Borland, it was within his knowledge that medical practitioners in the west of Scotland were in the habit of keeping drug-shops before and after the passing of the Act, and the right was never questioned before.

To Mr. Shaw he said Tomlinson had been nearly four years employed in his shop-since he was 12. It was only within the last twelve months that he had been at dispensing

business, and under supervision.

What was the supervision in this case?—There was none. Do you think that is right?—Yes; I would have no hesitation in taking a prescription from that lad.

Mr. Shaw: Allow me. Let me tell you that if anything had gone wrong you would have been in a very bad position, I hope you will stop it. Do you mean to stop it?

Mr. Borland: That is not a proper question to put to the witness.

Mr. Shaw (to witness): Do you mean to stop it?

Mr. Borland: If you get a legal judgment against us we

will undoubtedly stop.

The Sheriff: I am quite with Mr. Shaw in thinking that this is a very bad case indeed. I think this gentleman does not care about how he conducts his business. The penalties here will be 11. 1s. for each of the offences libelled, and ex-

SEVENTH CASE.—CHLORODYNE IN GROCER'S SHOP.

Robert Fleming, grocer, 117 Houston Street, pleaded guilty to keeping open shop for the sale of poisons, the charge arising out of the sale of a bottle of chlorodyne.

Mr. Borland stated that defender's drug-trade was not worth a straw to him, and that he was quite willing to give

it up.

Mr. Shaw said this was a test-case in the proper sense because it was the first case against a grocer in Scotland and that a merely nominal penalty would be sufficient.

The Sheriff fined accused 5s., with expenses.

"SOMATOSE."

In the matter of an application for the registration of trade-mark No. 171,457 by the Farbenfabriken Vormals Fried. Bayer & Co., of Elberfeld, Germany, Mr. Justice North, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Friday, November 24, had before him a motion on behalf of the Farbenfabriken that the appeal to the Board of Trade from the decision of the Comptroller refusing to register the above-mentioned trade-mark (which appeal had been referred to the Court) might be heard and determined, and that the Comptroller-General might be directed to proceed with the desired registration.

From the affidavit of Mr. Henry Edward Newton, patent-

agent, it appeared that the Comptroller had refused to register the word "Somatose" on the ground that it had reference to the character or quality of the things in respect of which registration was sought. Somatose was a pharmaceutical product in the form of a yellow and odourless powder. Its principal constituents were primarily albumoses and the other ingredients of meat, which could be easily digested and absorbed by the human system, and the object was to provide a preparation which could be used with meat by persons whose digestive organs were too weak to assimilate meat administered in a solid form.

Mr. Kirby appeared in support of the appeal, and argued that "Soma" in Liddell and Scott meant "the body of a man," but that in Homer it referred always to the dead

body.

Mr. Ingle Joyee for the Comptroller opposed the re-

gistration.

Mr. Justiee North upheld the decision of the Comptroller He said that he did not see how the word "Somatose" could be said to be an invented word having regard to the decisions with respect to such words as "Valvoline." He could not say that the name "Somatose" would give him much information as to the character or quality of the powder-like substance in the bottle; but in the present case the difficulty he should have felt if unaided had been supplied by the applicant, who called his powder "Somatose" and explained why he did so—namely, with reference to its applicability to the body. That being so it was impossible for him to say that it was not in some way or other referential to the character of the goods, for it had applicability to the character of the goods. It could not therefore be registered.

A PHARMACY ACT CASE.

AT the Bolton County Court, on November 22, before his Honour Judge Jones, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain sought to recover from James Viekers the sum of 10*l*., for two offenees under the Pharmacy Act. The defendant is an assistant in the employ of Berry's Drug-stores (Limited), who have a shop at 117 Market Street, Farnworth, and the case for the plaintiffs was that on September 16 and September 19 he, being an unregistered person under the Act, did sell laudanum to Thomas Morton, of Pendlebury. Mr. Grey, barrister, appeared for the Society. Thomas Morton, who resides in Pendlebury, said that on September 16 last he went to Berry's Drugstores at 117 Market street, Farnworth, and asked for a pennyworth of soap liniment and a pennyworth of laudanum. He was supplied by Viekers. On the 19th he made a second visit, and made a similar purehase, and was served by Vickers again. He placed a seal upon the two bottles, and subsequently gave them to Mr. Moon, who was acting for the Pharmaceutical Society. In cross-examination by Mr. Fielding, who defended, this witness said he was not paid for what he did. He told a lie on both oceasions, saying he wanted the mixture for pains in his back, and did so upon the instructions of Mr. Moon. Harry Moon, a elerk to the plaintiff Society, proved receiving the bottles from the last witness and handing them over to the analyst of the Society. In cross-examination he said he did pay Morton, the price being 5s. for each purchase. He denied having instructed Morton to say he had pains in his back so as to secure the mixture. Ernest John Eastes, analyst to the Pharmaceutical Society proved the presence of laudanum. For the defence Mr. Fielding did not deny that Viekers was an unregistered assistant, and admitted it was necessary there should be a close supervision upon unqualified persons dealing with poisons. But he said there was not satisfactory proof to justify a verdict for the plaintiffs. There was a duly qualified chemist in connection with the drug-stores, but he happened to be away during the week in question. He pointed to the untruthful statements made by Morton, and suggested that his story was not to be believed. And further that the bottles might have been tampered with before reaching the analyst. His Honour found, as a fact, that Vickers had sold poison, and was therefore liable to two penalties of 51. each. There would be a verdiet for the Society for the amount elaimed. His Honour also certified for counsel.

COUNTY COURT CASES.

Claim for Commission.

In the Westminster County Court on Wednesday, the ease of the Scholastie and Medical Association v. Russell was tried before his Houour Judge Lumley Smith. It was an action to recover commission at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for obtaining an engagement for the defendant as a chemist's assistant at Sherborne. The Secretary of the Association said that defendant called at the office and gave instructions to the effect that he wanted a position as assistant. He was told what the terms were, and agreed to pay the usual commission so soon as a situation was found for him. In due course an engagement was introduced to his notice, and shortly afterwards he took up the appointment and remained there for a considerable time. He had declined to pay the full amount of commission on the ground that he was only employed for three months. The defendant contended that when he went to the plaintiffs he gave them to understand that he only wanted a temporary engagement, the terms of eommisssion for which were lower than those for a permanent one. He took up the engagement simply to employ his time for a few months, and at the expiration of three months he gave up the position and returned to London.

In answer to the Judge, the defendant admitted that he gave up the engagement of his own accord, but he contended that he only asked the plaintiffs to procure him a temporary

one.

The Secretary said the defendant never said anything about only wanting a temporary engagement.

Judgment for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with costs.

Carbolic Dental-dressing.

At the Manchester County Court, last week, a waiter, named Rogers, sued Mr. MacDonald, a dentist practising in Piccadilly, Manehester, to recover 10% for damage done by one of defendant's assistants in stopping a tooth. He was using a earbolic dressing, and some of the acid went on plaintiff's lips and face. It was contended for the defence that the injury was aecidental, but defendant, without admitting his liability, had paid two guineas into court. His Honour Judge Haywood awarded plaintiff another guinea, and costs.

About Medicated Wine-shares.

AT the Bradford County Court on November 23, before Judge Gates, Thomas Howard, accountant, sued Joseph A. Jessop, ehemist and medicated-wine manufacturer, to recover the sum of 201. damages for breach of agreement to transfer to him twenty shares in the Liebig Medicated-wine Company (Limited). There was an alternative claim for the same sum as the renumeration agreed to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff for certain work done and services rendered. It was stated that in February last the defendant engaged plaintiff to do eertain work. The defendant was at the time promoting a limited liability company to take over and carry on his business, and the plaintiff was instructed to make out a balance-sheet and audit the accounts for the prospectus. The defendant agreed to pay plaintiff 10% in cash, and give him the auditing of the accounts in future at a salary of 101. per annum, and if the company went to allotment he was to have twenty shares. The plaintiff had received the 10% in eash, but the defendant refused to allot him the twenty shares, or pay him their value. On behalf of the defendant it was stated that the balance-sheet and certificate of profits drawn up were not satisfactory, and the work had to be done by another firm; but the plaintiff alleged that this was because the books from which he had to draw up the balance-sheet had been badly and incompletely kept. The balance-sheet and certificate of profits were produced in court, and his Honour, after examining them, said he had heard that company promoters could almost make bricks without straw, but he did not think a company could be floated on the strength of those figures. He was satisfied that the agreement was that the plaintiff should receive the 201, provided that he gave a certificate upon which the company could be floated, and the certificate produced was quite useless to defendant. His Honour gave judgment for the defendant.

REFUSING TO DELIVER A PARCEL OF BICHROMATE OF SODA.

In the Lord Mayor's Court, on Tuesday, November 28, before the Assistant Judge (Mr. Roxburgh) and a jury, the case of Qumbeck v. Caspers came on for trial. The plaintiff, Augustus Christian Qumbeck, chemical and colour merchant, of 66 Mark Lane, sued the defendant, Charles Julius Caspers, of 17 Coleman Street, to recover the sum of 41l. 12s 6d., being the difference in the price which the plaintiff had paid for 5 tons of bichromate of soda and the price he would have paid had the defendant carried out a contract made in May, 1892. Mr. Lyon appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pollock for the defendant.

In May, 1892, according to the opening statements of plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Qumbeck having heard that the defendant had some bichromate of soda for sale, wrote to him, the result of the correspondence being that defendant offered 5 tons of bichromate of soda at 30s. per cwt., including casks, free Hawich; 10 per cent. discount was to be allowed, and also a further $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for cash. This was accepted by the plaintiff on May 11, under the impression that he had a firm offer. Further correspondence, however, ensued, in the course of which the defendant said he was only acting as agent for the Silesian Mining Company, that he never bound himself personally unless he had assurance from the works, and that the order which the plaintiff had given was not to be considered booked until he was told so. Ultimately the defendant wrote to the plaintiff, giving the address of the company as Alwyn Nieski Chemical Manufacturers, Chemistry Street, Dresden, and saying they would communicate with him in respect of the order for 5 tons of bichromate of so a. The plaintiff was quite agreeable to take delivery of the lichromate any time before the end of July, but the defendant never delivered, and the plaintiff had to buy elsewhere, at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb., or 35s. per cwt. He had purchased 5 tons at this rate, with 1 per cent. discount, and he now claimed the difference. The sole reason for the non-delivery of the soda alleged was that directly after the plaintiff had given the order to the defendant, the price of bichromate "went up" to a certain price, at which price it had remained ever since, the market being under the control of a syndicate.

The plaintiff bore out the statements as opened by counsel, and said he did not know at the time he gave the order that the defendant was the agent of the Silesian Mines.

Counsel for the defendant said plaintiff had contracted with him only as agent. The plaintiff had known the defendant for some fifteen years as a traveller, and knew he was not the man with whom to make a contract. It was also said that if the contract had been made personally with the defendant, the plaintiff when ordering would have said, "I accept," instead of using the words which he had used—"book me" 5 tons bichromate of soda.

The defendant having given evidence, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed—41l. 12s. 6d.

THE LANOLINE PATENT.

Benno Jaffé & Darmstaedter, Lanolin Fabrik v. J. Richardson & Co., Leicester (Lim.)

THE court was fuller on Friday morning, when this case was continued, than it had previously been. This was probably due to the report of the first four days' proceedings which appeared in our last number. Professor Attfield was still the central figure. His examination-in-chief was a bit wearisome. Mr. Aston is deliberate, Professor Attfield precise. He was taken steadily over Dr. Passmore's evidence in regard to the preparation of wool-fat, and there was no serious interruption until he was asked, "You have visited Messrs. Hollins's works?" "Yes, on Friday, November 17." Then Sir Richard Webster came down with all his force upon this introduction of evidence which he maintained was not material to the case, nor dealt with in the interrogatories. Mr. Aston said he would bring a witness from Hollins's to show that the open market in which defendants hought lanoline was Hollins's works. But that would not

satisfy Sir Richard, and a brisk spar ensued between the counsel, Mr. Justice Romer, as usual, interfering to soothe the combatants. At last Mr. Aston got in specimens of wool-fat, &c., which the Professor took at Richardson's factory on November 16, and this was the point where Sir Richard Webster commenced his cross-examination. The object of this was to show that in 1885 there was no such preparation as lanoline used in pharmacy or medicine, which the witness did not deny, although Sir Richard brought in "Attfield's Chemistry," the B. P., Pereira's "Materia Medica," and the U.S. Dispensatory to prove his contention. Plaintiffs' expert-witnesses all the time were prompting the learned counsel, especially in regard to oleic acid, and with several sharp encounters the luncheon-hour came on. The witness had withstood the ex-Attorney-General's assaults very well, and had got the better of him once or twice.

There was nothing of particular interest in the evidence of Mr. Lewis Ough and Mr. Snaith, from Hollins's. The cross-examination of the latter was not concluded until Saturday, and after him Mr. Frederic Janson Hanbury gave evidence. Dr. B. H. Paul then stepped into the witness-box. He proved to be well posted in the points of the dispute, and was always "quite sure" of his facts. He was soon on familiar terms with the Bench-indeed, Sir Richard Webster complained once, while Dr. Paul was explaining something to the Judge during an interlude, that counsel should hear all that the witness said. This happened just after an amusing tetrangular discussion regarding the percentage of alkaline matter in wool. "I took," said Dr. Paul, "a pound of wool, and a pound of water. The water extracted all the alkali from the wool, and as I found the water then to contain 3 per cent., it follows that the wool contained 3 per cent." "Quite so," said Mr. Aston, his face showing a dawning comprehension of the explanation; Sir Richard Webster shifted his wig, the Judge nibbled his quill, and they all set to arguing the point as warmly as "Major gems" have lately been discussed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and with as happy results.

There were three notable points about Dr. Paul's evidence which came out more prominently than at any previous part of the case. First in regard to the composition of wool-fat The natural fat, he explained, contains little or no free fatty acids, and those that are found in suint come from the soapof the wash-waters, set free by the addition of sulphuric acid. "You have all been confused about that," said he in effect, and this was followed by the explanation that he had examined the Pharmaceutical Society's samples of lanoline and crude lanoline, presented by plaintiffs' agents in 1886 The former contained about 1 per cent. of free fatty acids, the latter 14 per cent. The second point was in regard to the admixture of water with fats. Dr. Paul produced a sample of butter with which he had mixed its own weight of water; lard did not take up so much, but wax took up 190 and even 200 per cent. of water without separation. These samples seemed to interest the Judge, and he compared them with lanoline. The third point was in regard to the priority of Liebreich's discovery, and was brought in by Sir Richard Webster in cross-examining. Quoting from Dr. Ralph Stockman's "New Official Remedies," the paragraph "Composition and Properties" (page 13), where Liebreich is credited with extending our knowledge of the cholesterin bodies, he asked Dr. Paul what he thought of that. It was true, was the reply, but Chevreul and others, before Liebreich, had made these properties generally known; and as the cross-examination proceeded, Dr. Paul got in the statement that he had read Liebreich's first paper on the subject before the year 1880. Under cross-examination the witness's self-possession rather increased, although Sir Richard Webster was severe upon him, and at the end of it Sir Richard looked angry, and Dr. Paul stepped down from the witness-box with a smile of satisfaction on his face.

His place was taken by Dr. Adolf Mende, from the Norddeutsche Wollkämmerei, Bremen. His evidence was to the effect that wool-washings are never acid, but sometimes alkaline or neutral. It was agreed to dispense with it. A eurious point accompanied this incident. Dr. Mende was supposed not to speak English, but was sworn in English. "Better swear him in German," said someone, but Sir Richard Webster and Mr. Aston talked the matter over quietly, and agreed that authorities say that witnesses can only be sworn in English in these courts. After a little hesitation, Mr. Aston asked permission to withdraw this witness, and it was agreed that his evidence should be as if it had not been.

Dr. Paul again entered the witness-box on Monday morning to submit samples of wool-fat which he had prepared according to the directions of Dioscorides, but using cold water for washing. They were much better samples than those prepared by Professor Attfield, and Sir Richard Webster made the most of them. The way was now clear for Mr. Aston to sum up for his side. His speech commenced at 10.50 and lasted until 12.53. Although free from oratorical display, it was from the beginning intensely interesting, showing remarkable knowledge and mnemonic power. Two points he put in the front-first, that there was no infringement, and, second, that the subject-matter of the patent was not new, therefore the patent was not valid. He made a masterly analysis of the specification, sweeping aside as worthless everything up to the introduction of the lye into the centrifugal machine. The lye he maintained to be outside the patent; further, that his clients did not use plaintiffs' process, and that the admixture of water was an old thing. A elever synopsis of precedents was given in order to support the contention that the process of Dioscorides anticipated the lanoline patent, these precedents showing that the existence of a book containing a prior description of a process, in a library accessible to those interested, is publication. Incidentally Mr. Aston gave a flutter of the Union Jack by saying that lanoline was a foreign stuff, and that defendants wished to make a similar substance at home with English material, effectively adding that care in selection of the wool enabled them to get a relatively pure wool-fat which did not require the treatment contemplated by Liebreich, and concluding with a learned argument to show that lanoline, being substantially "a new use of an old thing," cannot be a valid patent.

Sir Richard Webster was absent when Mr. Aston concluded, and to fill in time the latter asked the Judge when he would take another case in which he was interested. "Is it a patent case?" "Yes, my lord." "These eases take up such a long time, and I must get on with my general work," said Mr. Justice Romer. "I only wish your Lordship to name a day, so that we may give witnesses notice. "Second day next sittings," came from the Bench, and laughter from the audience at this smart dishing of Mr. Aston. "Patent cases are exceedingly interesting," added his Lordship soothingly, "but I have a leng list of general eases to get through." Sir Richard Webster was now in his place. It was 1 o'clock when he commenced his speech. In the half-hour before luncheon he seemed to play with the arguments used by his opponent and the evidence for the defence. Professor Attfield and Dr. Paul he handled severely, and in his well-known style. Then he set to work and argued that separation by a centrifugal machine and by settling are one and the same thing—employment of "gravity force." At this point luncheon intervened, and on resuming Sir Richard pointed out that "the pith and marrow of the whole invention-viz., the separation of fat from an unacidulated lye—had never been done before. He boldly used the

evidence for the defence in support of his contention even the most damaging parts of it he used with astonishing skill. Precedent after precedent was introduced to show that the defendants' process being the same in principle as the plaintiffs' patent, was an infringement. He proceeded with this reasoning so rapidly that he was soon surrounded by the books which Mr. Moulton and Mr. Lawson were feeding him with, each instance being used quickly, and Mr. Moulton's whispers worked into the speech without pause or disturbance of the argument. As 4 o'clock approached, the Dioscorides precedent was brushed aside somewhat roughly as being too antiquated for consideration. "The defendants," he said, "read Dioscorides with all the knowledge of day and the lanoline specification with no knowledge at all." For landline he claimed the highest consideration of utility in pharmacy, and the "science of pharmacy," he remarked in his brilliant peroration, "does as much good to the humanrace as any science you could name."

This speech lasted for two hours and forty minutes, and at its conclusion Mr. Justice Romer intimated that he would reserve his judgment.

Fifth Day .- Friday, November 24.

The hearing of this action was resumed, before Mr. Justice Romer, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

Professor Attfield, in further examination, said that the colour of his last pair of samples of cesypus was deeper than the first, and that that was attributable to the absence of sun in November. The amount of fatty acids left in his samples was insufficient to cause rancidity. On Tuesday. October 17, he and two other gentlemen experimented with the centrifugal machine with a view of making lanoline. The result was that they first obtained an aqueous but creamy liquor, and then an aqueous but more or less milky liquor; they did not obtain anything in the nature of woolfat butter—namely, raw lanoline. The result of the second experiment was substantially the same. His colleague would speak of the third experiment, of the completion of which witness knew nothing practically. The use of Delaval's separator was insufficient for and incapable of effecting the purposes mentioned in the specification. Methylated spirit could not be usefully employed as directed in the specification, because it did not dissolve a sufficient quantity of wool-fat for it to be a fairly economical and practical operation. He used at least 300 or 400 times as much methylated spirit as wool-fat, with the result that about half the latter was dissolved. For these reasons be considered the directions in the specification useless. He heard of œsypus as a student forty years ago, and he knew of the Dioscorides extracts twenty-two years ago. He made use of the information he obtained from reading them in connection with certain work for rug makers, whose primary object was to obtain a pure wool, and whose secondary object was to obtain a pure wool-fat for sale. Quantity in their case was, perhaps, a more important consideration than Druggists were in the habit of bleaching oils by exposing them on the roofs of their houses. He had seen in the works of Messrs. Richardson & Co. what he was told was their process of treating what they bought as purified wool-fat. He had not tested that for fatty acids, but it wasa fat with which water had been incorporated. Witness explained the process of manufacturing "Anaspaline" from that stage. He said that an ordinary mixing-machine was used—one that could not be termed a centrifugal machine in any sense.

In cross-examination by Sir Richard Webster witness said that if one of his specimens of wool-fat had been produced to him he did not think he should have said it was lanoline, because it was a little different in colour. He had no doubt that it was a wool-fat purified with alkali. Speaking of it as a product he thought it was identical with lanoline. During the thirty-one years he had been professor of practical chemistry to the Pharmaeeutical Society the productions of ointments had come under his observation. He did not think there was a single medical book to which he could refer published between 1780 and 1882 which included

wool-fat as a drug. In the Addendum of 1890 to the 1885 Pharmacopæia hydrous wool-fat was called lanoline. His own book, "Chemistry: General, Applied, Medical, and Pharmaceutical," contained no reference to hydrous wool-fat or lanoline before the edition of 1889. Wool-fats were sold in the market in 1882 as lubricants under the name of "Yorkshire grease." Those used for dressing leather were the lightest in colour. He did not know that prior to 1882 the fatty acids were designedly separated from the lye. It was the product after acidulation that was treated by persons who manufactured wool-fat. He knew of no directions to take the fatty acids out of the lye before acidulation. The Iye he treated twenty-two years ago was treated before acidulation. The product he threw aside as being too costly. He had said that the insoluble acids in the fat would not affect its keeping properties.

Do you represent as a chemist that oleic acid, as found in wool-fat would not be a direct cause of rancidity ?- 1 do; the wool-fat I was speaking of was that which I had prepared myself, and called hydrous wool-fat, and I say now of that wool-fat, that the presence in it of oleic acid would

not be likely to cause it to turn rancid.

Do you represent that oleic acid, as found in wool-fat free, will not produce rancidity?—Again I must say there is no free oleic acid in wool-fat.

What I want you to tell me is this—ordinary oleic acid, usually not quite pure, if exposed to the air, does it not go rancid?—If unduly exposed to the air it would go rancid.

Have you ever tested any wool-fat purified from insoluble acids only, to see how long it would keep from going rancid? The only samples at my disposal were those I have mentioned, made respectively in the present year, in July, September, and November.

The witness said, in answer to further questions, that the hydrous œsypus of which he had spoken was treated with hot water only, and not with an alkali. If he treated wool with hot water, it was possible to extract the whole, which would be about $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. from a pound of wool. With alkali he could get nearly the whole. Extraction by hot water would occupy three or four days. could certainly be made a commercial operation. lighter colour of hydrous wool-fat is due to the water. The brown colour in the anhydrous wool-fat was due, he should consider, to impurities; extra brown colour is due to impurities. As far as he knew, for dressing leather or for a lubricant, the fatty acids in the wool-fat did no harm; but for medical purposes the presence or absence of acids is important. It is extremely important that when applied to moist surfaces it should be absolutely free from rancidity. By his water-treatment he got out the soluble acids, but not the insoluble acids. He considered there was under 2 per cent. of oleic acid in any of those samples. He had not tested for acid after it had been exposed to the air either his sample in question or that made from the formula of Dioscorides. He would think that there would be a trace of ash in both the œsypus and in lanoline. A certain proportion of ash was allowed for in the Pharmacopæia directions. He had tried to work the centrifugal machine, and then found that a quantity of the more creamy part of the mixture was retained in the upper part of the machine, and was too thick to come out. He did not represent that Dr. Darmstaedter's statement that in $2\frac{1}{2}$ years 100,000 lbs. of lanoline had been separated in that way was untrue. He had no note of his methylated-spirit experiments. What he

did get out of that was no doubt a pure lanoline. In re-examination by Mr. Aston, witness said he did not think there was any reason why the directions of Dioscorides should not be worked on a scale of any magnitude. Assuming that to be done on a commercial scale for the production of a purified wool-fat, there was no objection to the operation being used successfully by reason of the duration of the settling process. He could give no chemical reason why a specimen of lanoline produced by acetone should have been exhibited rather than a specimen of some other solvents mentioned in the specification. He did not think that acetone was a more powerful solvent than ether,

but he had only tried an experiment with it once.

Dr. Darmstaedter here named Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. as persons to whom he had sent lanoline before the end of 1887. Mr. Lewis Ough, examined by Mr. Aston, said that he was

the laboratory-manager for Messrs. John Richardson & Co.

He was a pharmaceutical chemist, and had had to do with such unguents as cold-cream, vaseline, and lanoline, for which there was a large and increasing demand. In the manufacture of anaspaline they began with a purified woolfat which they obtained from Messrs. Hollins. He did not know how it was made, but be believed they did not use a centrifugal machine as a separator.

Cross-examined by Sir R. Webster, this witness said the defendant firm had sold anaspaline about two and a half years. The addition to the wool fat before the water is

added was a secret part of their process.

Mr. Thomas Snaith, in the employment of William Hollins & Co., spinners and manufacturers of yarn, said that firm had manufactured wool-fat for fifteen years. Dr. Attfield had correctly described their process. They turned out from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons of wool-fat per week. They had manufactured purified wool-fat since 1890—at first under the superintendence of a man named Porter, who had left, and subsequently under his own. They had never supplied Messrs. Richardson with any wool-fat except such as was made by the process described by Professor Attfield.

Sixth Day.—Saturday, November 25.

Mr. Thomas Snaith, cross-examined by Sir Richard Webster, said his firm still made Yorkshire grease. In order to clear it they acidulated it, thus taking out practically the whole of the fats and rejecting the liquor, which they sent into the sewers. From the fats they made Yorkshire grease.

Mr. F. Jansen Hanbury, of the firm of Allen & Hanburys, said that his firm dealt largely in unquents used for the skin. In 1882 the common unguents were lard, vaseline, and mixtures of lard and oil and cold-cream. In 1890 the hydrocarbons had come into great general use, and there was a large sale of vaseline.

Cross-examined: Cold-cream had been known for fifty or sixty years, or more. Lanoline was not a hydrocarbon.

Mr. Justice Romer: May I say that I cannot see what the object of calling that witness was.

Dr. Paul, analytical chemist and doctor of philosophy, examined by Mr. Aston, said he had washed wool with water only. He had obtained from such washings representing 100 parts of wool, 3 parts and a fraction of potash. There were about 3 parts of alkali in 1,000 of the liquor. Witness went on to say that he had followed the directions of Dioscorides, and should describe the ultimate product as a combination of cholesterin, or purified wool-fat, with water. In the crude lanoline sent to the Pharmaceutical Society he had found 14 per cent. of free fatty acid, taking oleic acid as the standard; in the finished lanoline, rather less than 1 per cent., the rest having been removed by alkali. The free fatty acids could not be dissolved in methylated spirit. There would only be a partial solution—about 46 per cent. The witness produced a specimen of butter with which 100 per cent. of water had been incorporated; also wax mixed with 100 and 200 per cent. of water. These specimens were homogeneous in the sense that lanoline is homogeneous. It was known before 1882 that wax could be mixed with water in this way.

Cross-examined by Sir R. Webster: He had treated anhydrous raw lanoline, for the purposes of this trial, with methylated spirit. He had no notes of his experiments. He had quantitively ascertained how much acid there was in the lanoline, and it was something less than 1 per cent.

Can you tell me of any unguent but lanoline which would keep for four and a half years in the condition of the lanoline I produce to you?—No. He had first read about esypus in the year 1886, in consequence of reading Dr. Liebreich's paper on the use of lanoline. After a series of questions about alkali in the wool-washings, the witness stated, in reply to questions, that wool-fat was not looked upon as a material for application to pharmacy until the recommendation of Dr. Liebreich, but he said Liebreich himself published his process before 1880. Except in regard to cold-cream, he was not able to name any book which gave a formula for an ointment in which water was added.

In re-examination, witness said that the character of cholesterin fat was well known since 1870. If it were known that an unguent were wanted from wool-fat, there would then have been no difficulty in making it. Before 1882, if people had wanted to make an unguent which

would keep a long time, they would have known how to do it-namely, by mixing benzoin with it and keeping the air

This concluded the evidence.

Seventh Day .- Monday, November 27.

Dr. Paul, recalled, said that as the result of treating ordinary soap liquor in which wool had been washed he obtained a substance which contained under 2 per cent. of fatty acids. That was an unguent which would be serviceable for application to the person. He knew of no reason why it should go rancid.

In cross-examination, specimens of hydrous and anhydrous lanoline and of the hydrous and anhydrous products from the directions of Dioscorides were handed to the witness, who was asked if he could account for the difference between the two anhydrous ones except by the fact that one had been worked with alkali and the other had not. He said that one had evidently been taken from a dirtier

wool than the other.

Mr. Aston summed up for the defendants. He said that with reference to the methylated spirit he did not say that methylated spirit could not be used, but that it was a misleading direction to tell the public to use it, having regard to its small utility. Everything would depend on the proper construction of the specification, and as that was entirely for the Court he would abstain from doing more than suggesting what he submitted was the proper construction. He took exception to the statement that lanoline was " a hitherto unknown compound," having regard to the existence of esypus, though the form in which it had been used before was practically the form of "Yorkshire grease." To register "Lanoline" as a trade-mark was, he submitted, contrary to law inasmuch as it was descriptive of the article.

Mr. Justice Romer: That question is not before me.
Mr. Aston agreed. The plaintiffs' invention, if any, consisted in passing the fresh undecomposed lye through a centrifugal machine in which the dirt and fat were separated from each other while the cleansing liquor (in which fatty acids had been captured) was drawn off and led direct into the vat which served for acidulation. The subsequent operations were those of Dioscorides. That was a very tair reading of the specification. There was no evidence that the defendants had infringed, because in their case there was no use of any mechanical separator equivalent to the mechanical separation effected by the centritugal machine. This was not a case in which subsequent user discovered something which was the equivalent of what was claimed: it was a case where the person who was charged with in-fringement fell back on an old process. He agreed that a special wool-fat made by a special method could be the subject-matter of a claim, but he denied that the plaintiffs' method was new. That there was "nothing new under the sun" they had been told by a very wise man, and it was a little curious that the unguents used by the Roman ladies in the time of Cleopatra should be relied upon as anticipations. But the existence in a library to which access could be proved of a book containing such information as was here given had been held in law to be information in the possession of the public. The patent law said to the patentee, "You shall not deprive the public of any right which they possess at the date of the patent," and it the plaintiff, patent were upheld Mcssrs. Richardson would be deprived of rights which they possessed as members of the public. Now came the most important part of Dioscorides. His learned friend could not say that in 1882 it was not known that wool-fat could be used as unguent. That was known. Professor Dunstan said it was known. It was known from Dioscorides that they could obtain from wool-fat a good unguent, and they had had a good unguent produced by Dr. Paul. Why was the public to be prevented from making that? Taking Dioscorides and carrying out his directions with soapy liquor such as was used for centuries, you got lanoline. That lanoline could not be patented, but that which distinguished it could be. The plaintiffs had relied on the centrifugal machine as giving them colour for saying to the Court that they had a patentable invention; but as the defendants did not use such a machine their right of action was gone, because the patentee had no right to prevent the public from using, in the performance of a known opera-

tion to produce a known result, a known machine which would be known to do what was wanted. How did the facts stand with regard to the purification by methylated spirit? The evidence was that by means of methylated spirit only one-half the wool-fat could be purified, and as to what extent that would be a commercial user there was no evidence given for the plaintiffs. On the other hand the witness for the defendants said that about 300 or 400 times as much methylated spirit as wool-fat would be required, and that then the work would be only half done. He submitted that that was not a useful direction. The fallacy his learned friend had been under was in saying that the defendant could not make lanoline by Dioscorides; but all he (Mr. Aston) was bound to say was that they could produce from Dioscorides such a result that lanoline was only an improved product. The question was what persons reading Dioscorides in 1880 would gather from it, and he contended that, Dioscorides being in the possession of the public, it did not require invention to substitute for the settling process its known equivalent —the use of an old machine. He submitted that the defendants had not been proved to have infringed the plaintiffs' patent, which was not for the product but for the method of producing the product—namely, by means of centrifugal machinery not used by the defendants.

Mr. Justice Romer intimated to Sir Richard Webster that infringement secmed to him the most serious point the

plaintiffs had to meet.

Sir Richard Webster, replying on the whole case, said that in his submission there was but one difficulty and one point in the case, and that was the question of infringement. In order to see whether infringement had been established, the first thing to be ascertained was what the invention was and what was the invention that was claimed. If what his client had invented and claimed was the production, as Mr. Aston had boldly stated, of an old article produced by better means and called by a new name, there was no authority which would justify him in saying that to substitute for centrifugal force another method of gravity would constitute infringement. On the other hand, he asserted respectfully that no case would be found where it had been decided that if the thing claimed was a new product and useful, a person might produce it by substituting one old step for another and allege that he had not infringed. The fact was that before Dr. Liebreich's specification, lanoline or hydrous wool-fat in connection with pharmacy was unknown to the medical world. He cared for no better authorities than Professor Attfield and Dr. Paul, that prior to the end of 1890 neither wool-fat nor hydrous wool-fat appeared in any medical book that could be cited in connection with a direction of any sort or kind whereby persons who used the stuff com-mercially sold in the market were told to use it for medical purposes. In addition to this, the evidence was that for centuries it had been the practice to produce from the acidulated lye fats and greases which contained all the fat that could be got out, the result of which was that what was being produced in the market—namely, Yorkshire grease would have led people away from the initial step of the two steps which were the pith and marrow of the invention. For a hundred years at least lye had been treated in a way that did not free the wool-fat from the fatty acids of the soap in the soapy liquor. The initial direction given by the plaintiffs' specification was to take out the wool-fat alone, and not the fatty acids from the soapy liquor. That that could be done by a centrifugal machine, before the liquor was acidulated with sulphuric acid, could not now be denied. Mr. Aston came into court prepared to allege that a centrifugal machine would fail, but in face of the evidence of Dr. Darmstaedter that position had been abandoned. The learned counsel then drew attention to the admission of Dr. Paul that prior to lanoline being produced there was no ointment known to the medical profession which would keep in such a state of purity as lanoline did. It had, he said, been admitted by Mr. Snaith that everything that was done by Messrs. Hollins in producing the hydrous wool-fat they sold was the same as in the specification other than the centrifugal machine. What did the centrifugal machine do? A centrifugal machine was only one wellknown means of separating the heavier particles from the lighter particles in a fluid, the heavier particles by the force of gravity going to the outside, and the lighter particles going to the middle. In his submission a tank was a

mechanical equivalent of a centrifugal machine, and the defendant was none the less infringing because he had substituted a worse, and not a better, mechanical equivalent. Were they to be told that Dioscorides was an anticipation? Had the Court ever heard of a patent case in which such an anticipation, as regarded length of time, had been set up? The witnesses for the defendants, working the process of Dioscorides, had produced what was without smell, but they were told in the directions that it was a true sign of good œsypus if it had the rank smell of sheep. What had been done by the defendants in the conduct of the case had been to apply the minimum of knowledge to the plaintiffs' specification, and the maximum to the alleged anticipation. There were and the maximum to the alleged anticipation. no directions in Dioscorides to use alkali; but the plaintiffs' witnesses had said that without the use of alkali you could not get the lanoline out of the wool. He, therefore, asked the Court to say that Dioscorides read in the light of to-day would not produce that which the plaintiffs' specification would produce. What test must be applied? He did not know of a case in which an anticipation of 2,000 years ago was dug up for the purpose of anticipating an absolutely novel production. They had no better test than this-that this old direction, which somebody had unearthed, appeared in the Pharmacopæia up to the beginning of the eighteenth century, and then it disappeared, and there was not the slightest trace of any druggist or chemist having attempted to make up this beautiful ointment in any shape or form until Dr. Liebreich made his discovery and this specification was written. With regard to the use of methylated spirit as a solvent he thought the evidence of Professor Attfield and Dr. Paul was conclusive in the plaintiffs' favour. He had proved by Professor Dewar and Dr. Darmstaedter that methylated spirit purified what it did dissolve, and the defendants' witnesses said they had never tried it on the thing the specification directed it to be tried on-namely, the anhydrous lanoline-for the purpose of getting out the soluble parts of the fat. He submitted that this was a patent of exceptional utility and value in connection with a science which did about as much good to the human race as any science that could be named. An ointment to be used in some of the most painful diseases had been discovered by a very great chemist, who had described it in such a way that it could be made. It had been recognised, and within a few years of its production had found its way into that most critical of all publications, the British Pharmacopecia. This was a claim for a product, absolutely new, made in a particular way, that particular way consisting of separating the fatty acids from the soapy lye. That step-absolutely new-had been taken by the defendants, together with the other steps, the only distinction being that the defendants used a different mode of separation. He (Sir Richard Webster) asked his Lordship to come to the conclusion that this patent was valid, that not one of the objections to its validity prevailed, and that it had been infringed by the defendants in its pith and marrow, for without infringement the defendants' ointment could not be made.

Mr. Justice Romer said he would reserve his judgment.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

The following notes are based upon information contained in the issue of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* last received:—

DISTRESSED PHARMACISTS.—The following advertisement appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald on September 15:— "Physicians, surgeons, chemists. Pharmaceutical chemist, with excellent testimonials, will give his services for board, residence, and clothes. Chemist, Herald office." No better illustration than this announcement could be given of the present condition of the Australian pharmaceutical labourmarket.

COLONIAL ENGINEERING.—What is described as the largest still ever made in the colonies is one turned out by Mr. Schmidt, of Grenfell Street, Adelaide, to the order of Tolley, Scott & Tolley, of the Phœnix Distillery, and intended for that firm's use at Angas Park, Nuriootpa. It has a capacity of 2,240 gallons, and measures 9 feet in diameter, and stands 24 feet high. The condenser is 16 feet high.

The weight is 3 tons, $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of copper plate being used. The cost is said to be 25 per cent. less than if imported.

DENTISTRY IN TASMANIA.—New regulations have been approved by the Governor under which the qualifications of those who desire to be registered according to the provisions of the Dentists Acts of the colony shall require to be equal to those now obtaining in England. Thus they will require to pass a preliminary examination, serve an apprenticeship of four years, and attend lectures and hospital practice for two years. The rights of those who were indentured apprentices before the passing of the new regulations are reserved, and they will be required to pass only a modified examination. All who receive the diploma must sign a non-advertising declaration.

The South Australian Eucalyptus-oil Industry.—A partnership between W. H. Woodhead, John Woods, William Petersen, and William Workman, trading as Woods & Co., at Kangaroo Island, South Australia, and elsewhere, manufacturers, exporters, and vendors of eucalyptus oil and extract, has been dissolved, William Petersen and William Workman retiring from the firm.—F. H. Faulding & Co. have purchased the eucalyptus-oil distillery of W. Cumming & Co., of Kangaroo Island. The firm are already well known as manufacturers of eucalyptus oil, having been for many years established on the River Murray, where the oil is made for them by Mr. E. A. Scammell. They will now produce at both places.

"BON APPETIT."-At Young's Bull Plain Sheep Station, N.S.W., about twenty shearers were recently taken alarmingly ill after partaking of a plum-pudding made for their Sunday dinner. Dr. Dennis, who was summoned from Yarrawonga, Victoria, found them suffering from arsenical poisoning. Antidotes were administered, and on the following day they were all reported out of danger except two, who were still precariously ill. The cook, it seems, had used for the preparation of the dinner a pot not previously employed this season, but which had been used during the previous winter in making an arsenical preparation for footrot, and had been put aside without being cleansed. At the Terrick Station, in Queensland, during the first three weeks of the season's sheep-shearing, a number of the men were attacked with sickness, mostly taking the form of convulsions. Samples of coarse bread used by the shearers were examined by Dr. Hewer, of Blackall, who found it thickly impregnated with strychnine.

Mr. J. H. Maiden.—The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, in its October issue, gives an interesting sketch, illustrated by a portrait, of Mr. J. H. Maiden, the curator of the Technological Museum in Sydney. Mr. Maiden is a Londoner by birth, and was educated at the City of London School, after leaving which he acted for four years as assistant to Professor Barff. He assisted that gentleman in his confidential experiments on iron pigments, the coating of iron by a film of oxide by means of superheated steam, boro-glyceride, and other investigations which formed the subject of patents. He received a nomination for the Laboratory of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich from Sir Frederick Abel, but his health failed, and he was ordered rest and change. He took a return ticket to Sydney, landing there early in 1881, when he was 22 years of age, and was about to return to England, when Professor Liversidge offered him the post of curator to the Technological Museum then about to be formed in Sydney. This post he has held ever since, and under his care the museum has been greatly enlarged. A list of Mr. Maiden's scientific papers is added to the

More Tariff-Tinkering.—This time it is Western Australia that is going in for tariff revision, a bill being under consideration with that object in view. The proposed changes on druggists' goods are considerable. Drugs, druggists' sundries, apothecaries' wares and acids are advanced from $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem to 15 per cent. Eucalyptus and sandalwood oil, being now made in the colony by Mr. Parker, have been raised from $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 20 per cent. Spirit of wine is raised from $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem to 20s. a gallon, but tinctures are still to be admitted free, and essences, being spirituous compounds, are fixed at 16s. a gallon. Methylated spirit has been raised from 6d. a gallon to 2s. Surgical, dental, optical, and scientific instruments,

formerly free, are now charged 10 per cent. Photographic apparatus and material are also charged 10 per cent.. and druggists may get some of their lines admitted under this heading, such as silver nitrate, sodium hypophosphite, pyrogallic acid, sulphate of soda, &c. Alkalies of all kinds are to be charged 5 per cent., a line which is pretty sure to lead to disputes. Opium is to pay 30s. instead of 20s. per lb. Arrowroot, sago, cornflower, and other farinaceous foods are to pay 1d. per lb., and, doubtless, some of the proprietary infants' foods will be charged under this heading. Brandy-colouring is to pay 16s. a gallon.

PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY POISONING.—A case of poisoning by "Parke, Davis & Co.'s antiseptic tablets of perchloride of mercury" is reported from Rhylstone, N.S.W. The victims were four sisters, of which the elder, aged 18, swallowed three, and the younger, aged 9, 5 and 3 respectively, one each. Vomiting set in within a quarter of an hour in the case of the eldest patient, and she suffered severe pains throughout the night. The first solid food kept down was forty-eight hours later. She was first seen by Dr. Jas. Struthers, who reports the case, about eighty hours after the tablets had been taken, and still felt very ill. About three weeks later she still felt very depressed and a little lightheaded. The girl aged 9 was almost collapsed two hours after taking a single tablet and was apparently moribund. The two other younger ones were violently sick all day, but began to improve about 8 o'clock. The tablets were packed in a coloured glass bottle, and had apparently been mistaken for sweets by the girls. The directions on the bottle were that, for a solution of 1 in 1,000, one tablet would suffice for 5 oz. of water. It would seem, therefore, that each tablet contains about 2½ grs. of corrosive sublimate. Thus, the younger children took twenty times and the eldest sixty times the maximum adult dose, yet all recovered.

SULPHURIC ACID AT MOUNT MORGAN.—In a book descriptive of the Mount Morgan gold-mine, recently issued by the authority of the board of directors, it is stated that steps have been taken to provide for the home-supplies of acid required in the treatment of the ore. In 1887 the company paid 6t. per ton for acid, which, with costs in Sydney, freight to Rockhampton, and carriage to Mount Morgan, together with breakages, cost over 201, per ton laid down at the mine. The company had previously made a trial of dry acid, in which the acid is absorbed by infusorial earth, but this article was not found to be satisfactory. It was accordingly decided to make the acid at the mine, and thus, it was hoped, save something like near 9,000% a year. A twelvemonth ago four acid chambers measuring 40, 50, 80, and 100 feet by 20 feet, and two coke-towers had been built. Twenty tons of sulphur per month were burned. The Upper works consume about 45 tons of acid per month, and in 1890 as much as 80 tons per month was required; the Lower works consume about 22 tons per month. The capacity of the acid plant is equal to 100 tons per month. The acid manufactured is of 1 600 specific gravity, the cost of manufacture varying from 5l. to 7l., according to the fluctuations in the price of material. A foreman and four labourers form the staff of the acid-works. The company has lately established a laboratory with balance-room. The intention of the directors is to ascertain with scientific accuracy the impurities retained in the charcoal-filters in which the gold is precipitated, and thus find a basis for future treatment. All the residues and waste products will be examined, and the whole series of processes is to be, as far as possible, on a thoroughly scientific footing.

A PHARMACEUTICAL PRESIDENT IN DIFFICULTIES.—
The President of the "Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia" (i.e., the Victorian Pharmaceutical Association), Mr. Joseph George, of Brunswick, by Danby, Victoria, has had the misfortune to fail in business, impelled thereto, it would seem, by the Australasian financial crisis. At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Society in Melbourne, on September 8 last, Mr. George preceded the business of the Society by a "personal statement":—"Since their last meeting," he said, "he had assigned his estate. Like many others, he had placed considerable sums in mercantile and industrial investments, all of which had resulted in a total loss. He had also invested on land very freely, and it was one of these investments, through the issuing of a writ by the vendor, that was the immediate cause of his financial

downfall. He had no desire to parade his trouble and losses before them or the public, as it was purely a private matter of his own; yet still, seeing that he occupied the honourable position of President of the Society, he felt it his duty briefly to state the facts to them. If they thought that by his continuing to hold the position it would bring it into disrepute or cause its interests to suffer in any way, he would at once place his resignation at their disposal. The advertisement calling tenders for the purchase of his business had brought several friends to the front, one of whom had been successful in buying it back, which would enable him to preserve a cheerful outlook for the future. He had met with the greatest kindness and consideration from nearly the whole of his creditors." When Mr. George sat down, several members of the Council said that great credit was due to the President for his manly and frank explanation. They had heard of the matter before, and were of opinion there was nothing in the whole transaction discreditable to Mr. George as a private individual, or as President of the Institution, and would not for a moment listen to any severance of connection therewith; Mr. George had their warmest sympathies, and every member of the craft was of the same feeling. After waiting for a few seconds, the Chairman rose again and thanked those gentlemen who had spoken for their kindly expressions, which, seeing that there was no dissentient voice, he would construe as unanimous. Therefore, as far as he was concerned, there was an end of the

FAILURE OF THE NEW ZEALAND SHOP-HOURS BILL .-The New Zealand Legislative Council has thrown out, by 25 votes to 11, a compulsory Shop-hours Closing Bill, which would have delighted the heart of Sir John Lubbock himself. The Bill was entitled "The Shop and Shop Assistants Bill." The measure, the chief object of which was to give assistants in shops a weekly half-holiday, had been referred by the House to its "Labour Bills Committee," who had approved of it, with certain amendments. The Bill provided that all retail shops in a city, borough, or town district, must be closed from 1 o'clock on Saturday, or on such other day as the municipal authorities might substitute, under a penalty of 51. for each offence. The local authority was given power not only to change the day appointed by the Act, but to fix a special day in respect of any particular class of shops. The working-days next preceding Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Sovereign's birthday, and Easter Monday were excepted, and chemists were allowed to open their shops from 7 till 9 o'clock in the evening of any day appointed, for the dispensing of medicines and surgical appliances only, and further, to supply these at any time during the afternoon, without opening shop, provided they could prove that the goods were urgently required. Half-an-hour's grace was allowed from the hour prescribed for closing—i e., 1 o'clock. Any shopkeeper having his assistants at work after that time made himself liable to a penalty of 5% for each person employed, and for each case of offence. Outside the limits of cities, boroughs, and town districts, assistants were given the weekly half-holiday, but the matter of fixing the afternoon was left to the individual shopkeeper. No woman or person under 18 years of age was to work for more than forty-eight hours (including meal times) a week, nor for more than five consecutive hours without being granted at least half-an-hour for refreshment. The penalty under this clause was 2l. for each person and offence, and where offences under this or any other of the clauses were committed by the agent or servant of the storekeeper, these persons were held liable as if they were the employer. The Act was to have come into force on January 1, 1894, and the Inspector of Factories would have been charged with its enforcement. The Bill actually passed through Committee after several stormy and protracted sittings, and appears to have been rejected at the third reading.

[&]quot;The British Pharmaceutical Conference is just ten years older than the American Pharmaceutical Association." A mistake of a St. Louis journal. The Conference is younger than the A. P. A., but the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is ten years older. There is no official connection between the Conference and the Society, except that the Conference has a letter-box in the Society's house. This paragraph is for the benefit of American pharmacists.

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Editorial Comments.

CARBOLIC ACID AND THE PHARMACY ACT.

THE carbolic-acid question which we published last week was put by Mr. Macdona, M.P., in the House of Commons on Friday night last, to the Secretary of the Local Government Board, and was replied to by Sir Walter Foster, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board. It will be seen from our report that Mr. Macdona has formed a second question on the same subject.

We are not awarc where Mr. Macdona got his information from as to the deaths during this and the past year due to carbolic acid. He appears to have ascertained that between February, 1892, and November, 1893, carbolic acid had occasioned 230 deaths, 174 of which were suicidal and 56 accidental. If these figures are correct—which we can hardly accept—they show a considerable increase in the deaths over the average of recent years. According to the Registrar-General's report, the deaths in 1891 from carbolic acid numbered in all 94—namely, 63 from suicide and 31 from accident. In the five years ending 1891, the average number of deaths per annum thus occasioned was 27 accidents and 47 suicides. Whatever the exact statistics may be, it is

certain that it is high time this important matter should be brought seriously before Parliament. We are glad to see that Sir W. Foster has promised to direct the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society to it.

May we hope that the Council of that Society will accept the friendly lead thus offered to them with a little more empressement than strict official formality would perhaps dictate. The tendency of the natural official man, if such a combination of adjectives is permissible, will be to acknowledge the receipt of Sir W. Foster's communication, and to direct the attention of the Local Government Board to a resolution passed by the Pharmaceutical Council in February, 1882, suggesting the addition of carbolic acid to the schedule, duly forwarded to the Privy Council, and by that body temporarily rejected. This reply will be carefully docketed and pigeon-holed, and the matter will be forgotten.

We venture to think that the circumstances of the case require a rather more energetic treatment than this. It is obvious-a Privy Councillor even might be expected to perceive it—that a statutory poisons schedule which does not include carbolic acid is a cruel absurdity. It was not included in the schedule in 1868 because carbolic acid was not then an article of common sale; but since then it has bounded into popularity as the favourite medium for suicides, and is only second to laudanum and its relatives as the occasioning agent of deaths by accidental poisoning. It can hardly be doubted that it owes this prominence in the returns exclusively to the fact that its sale is not in any way restricted, for it presents no other single attraction. If one poison is to be free for suicidal purposes, let it be one like laudanum, which will provide a more merciful death than that to which carbolic acid condemns its victims.

The Pharmaceutical Council prepared a list of poisons for submission to the Privy Council in February, 1882, including in that list carbolic acid, the strong mineral acids, hellebore, nux vomica, and vermin-killers containing phosphorus. Nux vomica and its preparations alone were adopted by the Privy Council from this list. It was intiwith regard to the rest the Privy Council was preparing a measure. Their Bill appeared in 1885. It was proposed to add carbolic and the mineral acids to a third part of the schedule, requiring that these articles should be labelled "Poison," but might be sold by anyone. The Bill passed a second reading in the House of Lords, and was then referred to a select committee, which, however, was never appointed. In February, 1886, when proposing some more additions to the poisons schedule (which, however, were never adopted), the Pharmaceutical Council mentioned carbolic acid again, but did not formally propose its adoption Nothing came of that hint.

Since these attempts scores of people have died agonising deaths, from which they might have been saved if officialism could have been a little more humane. It seems to us to be the duty of the Pharmaceutical Society to take the matter up with earnestness, representing forcibly to the Privy Council the serious consequences of neglect to follow the clearly-expressed intention of the framers of the Pharmacy Act. If, after an urgent remonstrance, the Privy Council should persist in disregarding the demand of the Society-supported as it has been by almost innumerable juries' verdicts, and could easily be by the almost unanimous opinion of medical men and coroners, on them alone the responsibility would henceforth rest.

ALTERING THE U.S. TARIFF.

THE Democratic leaders in the United States have at last taken in hand seriously the question of the Customs tariff,

which most of them are pledged to reduce from the height to which it was elevated under the last Republican rule. The "Committee of Ways and Means" has drawn up a scheme of tariff-reform, agreed upon by its Democratic majority, and this scheme has been submitted to Republican members and made public. The scheme will be submitted to Congress in the form of a Bill; but before it can receive Presidential sanction, if it should ever get so far, it will have to overcome many difficult obstacles. To begin with, a very considerable section of the Democratic majority in Congress are strongly Protectionist, and the Bill is probably much too sweeping a measure of reform to please them. On the other hand, the proposed reduction in duties (so far as it is possible to judge from the telegraphic summary), is not great enough to be of much real use in freeing the people of the United States from the grip of the Trust-leeches who now flourish on American soil unchecked by effective foreign competition.

A very undesirable innovation incorporated in the Bill is the great extension of the ad valorem system of duties, which, for a fixed tax of so many cents or dollars per pound, substitutes a percentage-duty on the invoice-amount. At first sight such a duty appears to be the most reasonable, but as a matter of fact it is, of all modes of levying protective taxes, the most clumsy and pernicious for the country where it is collected, and the most harassing to commerce. Where ad valorem duties are in force goods are naturally persistently declared below their true value, and no amount of ingenuity has ever succeeded in devising an effective check upon the practice of under valuation. In most countries where such duties prevail, the Customs officials have power, if the goods appear to them to be declared at less than their true value, to purchase them compulsorily from the consignor at their declared price, or to confiscate them altogether. Endless disputes are the natural result of such a system, and the sudden price fluctuations to which many goods are liable, and which may alter their value considerably between the time of their shipment and that of their arrival, further tend to render the ad valorem system obnoxious.

Next to the adoption of ad valorem duties, the chief feature of the Wilson Bill-to give it the name of the chairman of the committee who have elaborated it—is the freeing from duty of the raw or partly-manufactured staple articles required by American industry. Among these are raw wool, raw sugar, hemp, flax, pig-copper, nickel, and several ores. "Works of art," we notice, are also lumped with the "raw materials" freed from duty. It is understood that the new crop of Western millionaires consider it good form to spend money lavishly upon the masterpieces of British and French art, and as they are not at all anxious to increase the cost of these productions by paying duty upon them (however willing to make their poorer fellow-citizens pay through the nose for the produce of their own factories), they lump art in with pig-metal, much in the style of Sir Gorgius Midas ordering his library by the square yard. The information which we have up to the present time concerning the proposed changes in chemical and pharmaceutical articles is rather meagre. Sulphuric acid, which may almost be called a raw product, has been put upon the free list; while the tax on castor oil is reduced to 35c. and that on linseed oil to 15c. per gallon. On ginger-ale a slight reduction is made. So far as heavy chemicals are concerned, however, even a decrease in the duties is not likely to benefit our exporters very much, as the McKinley tariff has not had the effect of reducing their importation generally. In illustration of this fact we here give the chief articles of this nature, along with the duties to which they are now liable, and the quantities (in lbs.) imported in the States during

the first financial year of the McKinley Act and the one immediately preceding it:—

Articles	Duty	Imported (in lbs.)
		1890-91	1891 2
Bicarbonate of potash Boracic acid Glycerine, crude "refined Linseed oil Morphia Prussiate of potash, rel Prussiate of potash, yello Sulphate of ammonia Ultramarine Vernilion White lead Bicarbonate of soda Bleaching-powder Caustic-so 1a Sal-soda Salt-cake Soda-ash	 3c. per lb. 5e. lb. 1½c. lb. 1½c. lb. 25e. gallon 50c oz. 10c. lb. 5c. lb. 5c. lb. 12e. lb. 1c. lb. 1c. lb. free 1c. lb. 4c. lb.	1,234,035 475,377 11,983,896 446,042 8,348 29,564 19,508,645 612,734 35,000 628,414 339 49,623 34,281 12,745 7,557 145,532	1,053,521 701,625 13,594,003 661,339 -38,758 35,933 1,302,632 9,906,590 627,666 52,037 733,379 969 49,462 27,867 10,049 10,029 143,251

COMPANY PHARMACY.

The Birmingham Daily Mail commenting on Albert Tibbatts' story, referred to under our Bankruptcy Reports, says:—"The first impulse is to laugh at the ridiculousness of the whole thing. There is, however, a serious side to it. The ease with which a man may convert himself into a limited liability company was, in this case, used to evade the Pharmacy Act. It is much oftener used to cheat creditors, either by transferring a man's liability to a company of straw, or to get fresh credit for a worthless business. The company laws are very much in need of reform in the interests of commercial morality."

A THREAT TO THE CUTTING TRADE.

Such a strange person the London correspondent of the Manchester Evening News must be. Writing to his paper about municipal pharmacies in France, he mentions that his "experience of drug-buying on the Continent is that prices are uniformly moderate, and that the vocation of the pharmacist is regarded in the light of a trade rather than a profession. Hence there cannot be the same excuse for the adoption of this principle across the Channel as would apply with ourselves." We have been taught that it is all the other way; that pharmacy is more professional on the Continent than it is with us. Surely no reasonable British subject can complain that drugs are not cheap enough nowadays. A pound of Epsom salts for 1d. and proprietary medicines at 10 per cent, above makers' rates are finer prices than they have in France or elsewhere.

A LEGAL VIEW OF THE DELVE CASE.

The Law Times (November 25, 1893) says:—"The maxim De minimis non curat lex was, we think, properly applied to the sale of poison in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Delve, but it is to be hoped that the decision will not be an encouragement to unqualified persons to increase any small modicum of poison they may deem necessary to mix with articles they may sell. It is enacted by section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, that any person 'not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist' who shall sell any poisons 'shall be liable to a penalty,' and section 2 provides that the articles described in Schedule A of the Act are to be deemed 'poisons' within it. Opium is one of the articles so scheduled, and morphine, 'which is the active principle of opium,' was one of the ingredients of a certain preparation sold by the defendant. The County Court Judge at Manchester had decided that there was not enough evidence of a sufficient amount of morphine contained in the preparation sold to make it a poison within the

Act, and though it was strenuously and not unreasonably argued that any mixture, however infinitesimal, of poison would be sufficient to make the whole preparation statutably poisonous, the Court held that 'the finding of the County Court Ju'ge—that the evidence was not sufficient to justify a prosecution—could not be dissented from.' It seems to follow that if the finding of the County Court Judge had been the other way, neither could that finding have been dissented from."

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deeds of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1867. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is au act of bankruptey, and there is no provision in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Perkins, Frank, 13 James Street, Harrogate, chemist and druggist.
Trustee, Geo. Hewson, Knaresborough, auctioneer and valuer. Dated,
November 18; filed, November 24. Unsecured liabilities, 707l. 12s. 3d.;
estimated net assets, 945l. 17s. 1d. The following are scheduled as
creditors:—

				£	3.	a.
Ţ	Breidenbach & Co., London			14	17	6
(ohen, J., & Co., Huddersfield		 	17	17	3
1	Onnean, Flockhart & Co., Edin	onrgh	 	18	6	4
1	Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke	e, London	 	16	9	1
1	smay & Son, Newcastle-on-Tyr	ite	 	30	8	11
]	Laycock, Thos., Harrogate		 1	120	0	0
- 3	daw, Son & Thompson, London	n	 	22	16	8
3	filler, E., and Co., Leeds		 1	28	19	0
I	Reynolds & Branson, Leeds		 	31	10	9,
- 1	Rhodes & Co., Leeds		 	70	0	0
1	anger, J., & Sons, London		 	19	5	8
7	foogood, Wm., London		 	12	11	8
7	Young, W. Y. K., Harrogate (re	ent)	 	67	10	0
1	Vages		 	10	0	0

Wynn, Noah, 327 Newchnrch Road, Stacksteads, chemist. Trustee, Wyn. Hy. Baron, Dale Bank, Bacup, cashier. Dated, October 21; filed, November 22. Unsecured liabilities, 1637. 19s. 9d.; estimated uet assets, 1407. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

		£	8.	d.
Bleasdale, W., & Co., York	 	31	14	5
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds	 	21	2	0
Hoekin, Wilson & Co., London	 	10	9	8
Southall Bros. & Barelay, Birmingham	 	20	8	11
Wilkinson, J. F., Pendleton	 	13	4	4

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Cartwright, R., & Perring, C. A., Firsby, brewers, mineral-water manufacturers, &c.

Drayton, G., & Mills, C. H., under the style of Drayton, Mills & Co., South Kelsey, Lineolnshire, patent-medicine mannfacturers.

Harding, J. A., & McCaw, J. D., under the style of Harding & McCaw, East Finelley, N., general medical practitioners.

Muter, J., & Wallace, J., under the style of Muter & Wallace, Holymount, Bedlington, Northumberlaud, mineral-water manufacturers.

Spence, F. M., Spence, D. D., & Kipping, J. S., under the style of Peter Spence & Co., Birmingham, chemical-manufacturers.

THE BANKRUPICY ACTS 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Cohen, Emanuel Moss, Museum Chambers, Bury Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., lately a partner in the firm of I. & M. Cohen, Houndsditch, E.C., manager for a sponge-merehant.

Henden, William, Sidestrand, Norfolk, manufacturing chemist.

Trade Hotes.

"SOMATOSE" is a new American trade-mark for pharmaceutical and dietetic compounds registered by Bayer & Co., of Elberfeld.

MESSES. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. have, in addition to their other Chicago awards, received one for their photographic "tabloids."

THE Dee Oil Company send us samples of their products, such as oleum deelinæ and salvo petrolia. The latter is a paraffinum molle answering the B.P. requirements, hut also produced in various grades for veterinary and lubricating purposes. They are put up in popular style.

MESSRS. FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON have been appointed sole agents for India and the Straits Settlements for the Rosbach Water and the Coca Tonic Champagne, for which Messrs. Hertz & Collingwood are the concessionaires. Messrs. Fletcher have heen advised that they have received an award at the World's Fair for their exhibit in Group 148 of Fletcher's thermohydrometers.

THE SANITAS COMPANY (LIMITED) have issued a new edition of their pamphlet on the history and applications of sanitas and its preparations. Apart from the legitimate trade element, there is a great deal of useful information in the pamphlet which chemists may like to read. They can obtain copies of it from the company's offices, Letchford's Buildings, Three Colt Lane, Bethnal Green, E.

HARTLEY'S GOLD PAINT.—We have tried this new paint, made by the Anglo-American Varnish Company, 15 St. Paul's Square, Birmingham, and are able to report that it is an exceptionally good article which retailers may with confidence stock and push. It gives a nice pale gold colour, closely resembling gold leaf. Two bottles go to the box, one being the powdered metal suspended in a varnish, and the second a varnish of celluloid protective medium, a coat of which prevents tarnishing. An example of the work done is presented to retailers in the shape of a piece of picture-moulding to hold a showcard. The moulding is done upon the "before use" and "after use" principle.

Business Changes.

Mr. C. E. Tritton, chemist and druggist, of Gold Street, Tiverton, has been obliged to relinquish business in order to take a trip to Australia for the benefit of his health. Mr. J. H. Lane has purchased the business.

THE business carried on hy the late Evan Hughes, 9 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, has heen disposed of to Messrs. S. A. & F. A. Sturton, of Peterhorough, and will be carried on under the title of Sturton & Sturton.

MESSRS. FULLER & Co., of Rampant Horse Street, Norwich, have opened a branch in Lower Goat Lane in the same city. The branch and the main shop are both lighted by electricity, and are in communication by telephone.

THE GUERNSEY ROYAL COURT has just granted permission to Mr. Arthur Leland Burgess to practise as chemist in that island, he having produced his certificates from the Pharmaceutical Society showing him to be duly qualified.

MR. F. KELLER, having purchased the stock-in-trade and goodwill of the business lately managed by Mr. A. Macdonald, 3 Buckingham Terrace, Dumbarton Road, Partick, Glasgow, will carry on the husiness in his own name at that address.

THE business at 93 Finsbury Pavement, City, lately carried on by Mr. R. Crichton Layng, has heen purchased by Mr. W. H. Grayson, his late senior assistant. It is one of the oldest chemists' businesses in the City, having been founded in 1810, and was well known for upwards of half a century as the firm of Messrs. Waylat & Ellis.

DEATHS.

Davies.—On November 16, at Bournemouth, Robert Higgens Davies, F.I.C., F.C.S., of Apothecaries' Hall and Balham, London, aged 42 years. Mr. Davies was well known in the pharmaceutical world, and his premature death is much regretted by his many friends. He was born at New-port, Mon., and was apprenticed with the late Mr. George Edwards, of Dartford. He took a Bell Scholarship in 1871, and in 1872 carried off the Pharmaceutical Council's silver medals for chemistry and pharmacy, and for hotany, and the bronze medal for practical chemistry. Subsequently he became Demonstrator in the Society's laboratories, and later on he accepted an appointment with the Society of Apothecaries as manager of their manufacturing department. He was a member of the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society, public analyst for Hammersmith, and for some years was treasurer and latterly vice-president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He also served on the Council of the Institute of Chemistry, and was secretary of the Society of Public Analysts.

HEYWOOD.—Mr. Joseph Heywood, for 41 years lecture-assistant and steward of the chemical laboratories at the Owens College, died a few days since. He was 65 years of age, and on the opening of the College lahoratories at Quay Street in 1852 was appointed, under Dr. Frankland, the first professor of chemistry. He resigned his position only a few weeks since on account of illness.

LANGTON.—On October 22, at Surhiton House, St. Kilda, Melhourne, Alice Lucy, the dearly-loved wife of Rivers Langton, and eldest daughter of the late George Smith Hayter, Esq., Oak Hill, Surbiton.

LUFF.—Mr. William Luff, chemist, Cornmarket Street, Oxford, died last week at his residence, Pemhroke Street, St. Clement's. Born at Abingdon on October 14, 1810, the son of a schoolmaster, young Luff went to Oxford in 1831, as assistant at the chemist's business in Cornmarket, which he acquired for himself in the year 1835. There for fifty-six years he worked and resided. For a quarter of a century Mr. Luff served on the old Local Board, and was frequently engaged in other public matters. He was very fond of astronomical calculations, and for more than forty years was associated with the staff and work of the Radeliffe Observatory as Computor to that establishment.

MEREDITH.—On November 12, William Dykes Meredith, chemist and druggist, London. Aged 70.

PROCTOR.—Mr. Henry Proctor, chemist, Koroit, Vict., died there suddenly on October 1.

Tully.—On November 20, John Tully, chemist and druggist, East Grinstead, Sussex. Aged 66. Deceased was the proprietor of a local paper, and was for twenty-eight years Government veterinary inspector for the district.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—" Owing to the high price of hay and straw, Messrs. —— would be glad to have it returned with empties." Thus runs a little note sent out by a City firm.

A REPORT was circulated a few days ago that Mr. T. C. W. Martin, the well known senior representative of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, had died suddenly last Saturday. We are happy to be able to contradict this rumour.

THE FULL FEELING.—"I never robbed a man hut once," said the tramp. "and then I was starving. He would not give me a penny and I couldn't stand the gnawings in my stomach any longer; so I knocked him down and went through his pockets. What kind of a haul did I make? Just one little bottle what read on the label. 'Pepsin; for that full feeling after eating."

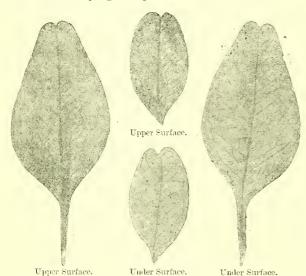
TO-DAY, says the *Indian Pharmacist*, nine-tenths of the oil of peppermint made in the world comes from the United States. More than half of this amount comes from Michigan, and St. Joseph County is the centre of the industry. It takes 250 lbs. of dried plant to make a pound of oil. The oil is worth \$2.50 to \$3 a pound, and about 15 lbs. is made from an acre of plants.

The Minter Session.

SMALL JABORANDI-LEAVES.

AT a recent meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, a specimen of very small jaborandi-leaves recently imported from Brazil was exhibited, and excited considerable attention. On Thursday last, November 23, Mr. T. H. Wardleworth, at the meeting of the same Association, read a paper giving further particulars of the drug, which will in future be known as *Pilocarpus microphyllus*, Stapf.

The consignment in question consists of three bales, and was received from Maranham, in Brazil, along with a consignment of ordinary jaborandi-leaves of commerce. The brokers, on sampling the parcel, hesitated to offer these



LEAVES OF PILOCARPUS MICROPHYLLUS, Stapf. (Natural size.)

three bales as jaborandi on account of the unusual appearance of the leaves, but ultimately did offer them as such, and the lot was promptly sold for shipment.

While possessing the general characteristics of jaborandi, the leaves are much smaller, and the emargination at the apex is most pronounced. The shipper called them young jaborandi, but as the leaves had every appearance of maturity the matter appeared worthy of further investigation.

Specimens were forwarded to Kew, and the authorities there decided that the leaves belonged to a new and distinct species of jaborandi, to which they gave the name of Pilocarpus microphyllus, Stapf.

The following is a description of the drug. The leaves are imparipinnate; petiole narrowly winged, articulate at the junction of the leaflets; leaflets $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, oblong-ovate or oblong-lanceolate, cuneate at the base, deeply emarginate at the apex, evergreen; margins entire or faintly crenate, slightly revolute. The leaflets are coriaceous, and possess numerous pellucid oil-glands. Microscopical examination reveals the same structure as other leaves of pilocarpus. The new species is devoid of the stellate hairs on the under-surface, which are found in the ordinary varieties.

Mr. Conroy, it appears, has examined the leaves for alkaloid, and his report is as follows:—"I have examined the small sample of leaves sent me a few days ago, and have obtained from them an alkaloid possessing all the chemical properties of pilocarpine."

As to their therapeutic value, our information is necessarily limited at present, but the shipper reports that 4 grammes of the infusion (strength of which he omits to state) make a powerful sudorific.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday evening last, November 23, Mr. E. J. MILLARD, F.C.S., read some notes on the chemical and microscopical examination of

URINE AND SPUTUM.

The author was of the opinion that if pharmacists wished to undertake for medical men the testing of urine, they must possess a more thorough chemical knowledge, and so be prepared to assist in all difficulties. He then proceeded to deal with the subject in detail, first speaking of colour, then the reaction, and the presence of albumin. He said the best test for the last is trichloracetic acid, which does not throw out peptones or coagulate mucin, and its delicacy is such that it will easily detect 1 part of albumin in 100,000 parts of urine. According to Dr. Reese, trichloracetic acid precipitates a form of albumin which is soluble in acetic acid. Another very sensitive test for albumin is Spiegle's. This consists of a solution of—

			Parts
Mercuric chloride	 	 	8
Tartaric acid	 	 	4
Glycerine	 	 	20
Water	 	 	200

This test is applied by the contact method, and does not react with peptone: but it precipitates alkaloids in the same way that trichloracetic acid does, and if a considerable quantity of bile salts be present in the urine, it gives a zone similar to albumin.

Mr. Millard next spoke of peptonuria. Healthy urine contains no peptone; but it has been found present in acute febrile diseases, and is regarded as an unfavourable symptom in nervous complaints. When albumin and globulin are absent, it is still possible that peptones may be present. To actually prove it, it is necessary to saturate the urine, faintly acidified with acetic acid, with ammonium sulphate, which precipitates albumoses, leaving peptones in solution, then apply the biuret test. The author then spoke of glycosuria, the detection and estimation of glucose, urea, uric acid, and other constituents, and urinary deposits. Finally, he spoke of sputum.

Mr. Angus, of the Pathological Department of the London Hospital, at the close of the paper demonstrated to the members present the method for mounting and staining sputum. It was as follows:—Get a thin film of the sputum by rubbing two covers together with a little of it between them, then separate them, and dry by passing through the flame of a spirit-lamp. This will coagulate the proteid matter. Then float the covers upon some warm solution of carbolic fuchsine for five minutes, and remove and wash in 20 per cent. sulphuric acid, which will bleach all except the nuclei; again wash in water, then stain the ground-tissue of the sputum by floating on solution of methyl blue; wash again, and finally dry and mount in xylol balsam. The specimen of sputum which Mr. Angus manipulated was from a phthisical patient, and when finished showed the tubercle bacilli very distinctly.

Mr. Angus then further demonstrated the method of cutting sections of animal tissue, by freezing a portion of a "gin-drinker's" liver, and cutting several sections, which he stained with picro-carmine, and with hæmatoxylin, to show the differentiation of tissue in each case, and finally mounted them in Farrant's medium.

A short discussion followed, to which Mr. MILLARD briefly replied, and after a vote of thanks had been passed to Mr. Angus for his kindness, the meeting terminated.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

AT last week's meeting, Mr. Thomas Robinson presiding, sympathetic references were made to the death of Mr. John Currie, brother of the President, at the early age of 25; and it was resolved to transmit messages of condolence to the parents and widow of the deceased. An interesting paper on

SIMPLE URINE-ANALYSIS

was read by Mr. A. McKellar, who said that urine-analysis has now come into the sphere of an up-to-date chemist's business. The majority of books on the subject hurry over the testing portion, and devote their attention to the microscopical examination, and publish a series of plates showing "tube-casts," &c., which deter the retail chemist, with little time at his disposal, from the attempt. For all

practicable purposes this is unnecessary: two or three simple tests, the materials for which are to be found in any drugshop, are quite sufficient in almost every case. The author then described the various physiological and chemical tests which are applied to urine. This was done in an interesting manner, but our space this week is so crowded that we can only find room to mention a modification of Fehling's test by Mr. Kinninmont, to whom the author is an assistant. Mr. Kinninmont uses a solution of CuSO, in water and glycerine, so standardised that $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. by measure will be completely decolorised by $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of grape sugar in presence of ammonia. The exact proportions are:—

Half an ounce of this solution with an equal quantity of caustic-potash solution and with excess of ammonia added, is boiled, and while boiling a known quantity of urine diluted with its own bulk of water is gradually run in with a glass rod until the colour of the copper is entirely gone. The amount of urine used for this purpose equals $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. glucose, and from this the amount of sugar per oz. is ascertained. The ammonia, by producing a layer of ammoniacal vapour above the liquid, prevents the access of air to the test. The blue colour returns as the liquid cools. This is perfectly accurate down to 1 gr. per oz.; below that it is scarcely of any pathological importance.

In the course of the discussion Mr. ROBINSON, after paying a pretty compliment to THE CHEMIST AND DRUG-GIST, which our modesty will not allow us to reproduce, said Mr. McKellar's paper was particularly valuable because it was a pleasant break from the ethical and "cutting" subjects that the Association had been discussing lately.

THE PROPOSED FEDERATION.

Regarding this, Mr. W. L. CURRIE, President, said that the circular had been very severely commented upon by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and, while he was not at all at one with the views expressed in our editorial article, there might be something in it which required consideration. He thought there could be no two opinions as to the necessity for such an organisation. It is true that they had the Pharmaceutical Society, but for some reason or other its popularity had been much affected. Now, if by means of the federation they could popularise the Society, he said they should have done a good thing. The whole aim of the proposed scheme was unity. If through the different local associations they could induce every member of the trade to join such association, and probably become connected with the parent Society, they could have such a bond of union formed as would be able to carry any scheme to a successful issue. In some discussions which had taken place on the proposed Federation, journalistic and otherwise, its speedy collapse had been predicted, if it should ever see the light of day, as up to the present its promoters had not been able to show any necessity for its existence. As one of those who were present at the meeting when this matter was first mooted, he said that if the expressions of opinion vented there were any indication of what the general desire might be for such an organisation, then its success might be counted upon. It was scarcely the right thing to class those who called the meeting as the promoters of an embarrassed scheme when in reality no scheme was discussed. It was hardly fair to come down upon individuals in a case like this when there had been nothing discussed. There was no point brought forward, no lines laid down upon which to go upon; and he felt personally that their trade journal, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, had taken up this matter in a very narrow spirit. So far as he knew, it was not the desire of those who had undertaken this matter to make this a trade-protection association. The Federation, consisting as it would of delegates from all the local associations, would supply a want in bringing those local associations together. The Federation ought to be supported, because the Pharmaceutical Society wanted wakening up-(applause)-and the Pharmaccutical Journal wanted a deal of enlivening. Those matters had been spoken of as points which might be very well taken up. There was no question that if they wanted good representation upon the Pharmaceutical Council the

local associations, through the Federation, could do much towards getting the best men. Hitherto the Council elections had been conducted in a very slipshod fashion, but in future elections they might be able to get the men they wanted to come before them and give their opinions on trade matters. As regards finances, he did not anticipate that the Federation would bear heavily upon associations.

Mr. Moir's idea of the Federation was that it would be an entirely independent society—practically, a union of all the chemists throughout the country for purely trade interests. He had no doubt that if it were formed the Federation would have an immense power, either for good or evil, and

he hoped it would be for good.

Mr. Russell, while approving of the main principle upon which the Federation was proposed to be formed—unity—desired to have more information as to its aims and working before giving it his unqualified approval. The expenses of working the organisation for one thing might prove a very serious consideration, especially in view of the present position of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Abbot suggested that the Association should delay

giving any hasty opinion.

Mr. Moir formally moved that the Association cordially approve of the federation scheme, and resolve to co-operate in the movement.

Mr. LAING seconded.

There was no amendment, and the motion was agreed to.
Mr. CURRIE, the President, was afterwards appointed to represent the Association at the meetings of the Federation, with his expenses to be paid out of the funds of the Association.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT CHEMISTS' TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of this Association was held at 36 York Place, on Friday, November 24, Mr. G. H. Laird in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Claude F. Henry) reported that Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing had informed him that he had the sum of 9l., which had belonged to the now defunct Edinburgh Chemists' and Druggists' Society, which he would hand over to the new Association if the matter could be arranged. He had been in communication with Mr. Ewing, and had now obtained the money. Mr. Ewing was formally thanked.

It was decided to hold meetings of the Association in November, January, and March; the annual meeting to be

held in May.

The Secretary laid before the meeting a reply from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society to the Association's memorial regarding the Medicine-stamp Act (\mathcal{C} . § \mathcal{D} ., November 4, 655.) It was agreed to acknowledge the letter.

Mr. BoA (in the absence of Mr. R. Aitken) opened a discussion on the proposed abolition of the

MEDICINE-STAMP DUTY.

He said that he inclined to the belief that the duty should be abolished. There appeared to him to be undoubted evidence in the Act itself that it was not intended to apply to legitimate medicines, because it made a special reference in its exemption part that medical men and chemists and druggists should be exempted from its operations in regard to medicines of admitted constitution—in fact, to legitimate medicines. If the register of chemists and druggists had been in existence at that time those whose names were upon it would have been exempt from the operations of the Act. Probably the Act was of some service when it was passed, but it had served its purpose. Circumstances had changed, and it was now being stretched in a manner which led to a great deal of inconvenience, and in many cases injustice. When the Act was passed, and since, chemists had been the principal sellers of stamped medicines, and they had in consequence become identified with quackery to an extent which he thought was hurtful to the trade. There was now an evident desire on the part of chemists to emancipate themselves from the association of quackery altogether. (Applause.) It had been stated that if the Act were repealed, the result would be an increase of quackery and the putting-up of nostrums; but from his experience in Ireland he did not think that there was any-

thing in that statement; he did not think that there were so many quack medicines sold there as in this country. To a certain extent he attributed that to the absence of the application of the Stamp Act, because chemists were thereby allowed to put on the bottles containing a medicine the quantities to be used for specific complaints, and that information satisfied customers and to a certain extent prevented them from running after medicines which were largely puffed by advertisement. Some might say that it was not advisable to give the people so much information; but in his experience the more that the public knew about medicine, the more would they buy it for legitimate purposes. It would be distinctly to the advantage of the poorer classes if the chemists were allowed to give such information as he had indicated, and if they had that right, quack medicines, with pretensions to cure everything, would soon be cleared out, and the sooner the better. (Applause.)
Mr. DAVID MCLAREN, referring to Mr. Boa's last argu-

ment, pointed out that the United States, which had no such duty, was the home of quackery, and he was informed that the sale there was immensely greater than in this country. He was sure that the Government would not give up the revenue that came from the stamp-duty. As to the harassing operation of the Act, were they not themselves to blame? Why did they not establish a fund to test some cases instead of paying 10s, or more to the Inland Revenue not to prosecute? Personally, he would be inclined to fight if he had occasion to do so.

Mr. D. M. Wylie thought that Mr. Boa had not made out a case for the abolition of the Act, but simply for its amend-

Mr. W. S. GLASS said there was little hope of abolition at present. He mentioned that his firm had had some correspondence with the Inland Revenue authorities respecting a label which they wished to use for a lotion. It was worded very carefully so that they might escape duty, but it was held liable. An inquiry, asking wherein the liability consisted, elicited the reply from the officials that it was not their business to point out how to evade the duty. Subsequently, however, they stated that it was the inclusion of the word "eruptions" on the label that made it liable, and that if it were deleted duty would not be charged. If they could get the Act amended so as to exempt medicines made up by chemists where the recipe was stated on the label, it would be of great importance.

Mr. FORRET and Mr. HENRY agreed that the Act could nct be abolished.

Mr. Boa moved and Mr. Bowman seconded in favour of the abolition of the Act.

Mr. GLASS moved that they agitate for the amendment of the Act, and Mr. FORRET seconded.

On being put to the meeting, 11 voted for the amendment and 2 for the motion.

Mr. Glass was, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, added to the committee to assist in carrying-out his motion.

SALE OF SOLUBLE BLUE BY GROCERS.

Mr. SMITH moved the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the extent of the sale by grocers of soluble blue containing oxalic acid.

Mr. HENRY seconded.

Mr. Glass suggested that before any steps were taken to prosecute the grocers should be warned that they were not entitled to sell soluble blue of this description, and

Mr. McLaren said that, as chemists were of opinion that the Inland Revenue authorities should warn them before prosecuting them, so the grocers should be first warned that they were doing that which was illegal. He thought, however, that the Association should not play the part of detective, and moved that the Association take no action in the matter.

The amendment did not find a seconder, and Mr. Smith's motion was therefore adopted.

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS', ASSISTANTS', AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.

AT the meeting last week Mr. Alexander Sutherland gave a most interesting description of his experiences as a pharmacist during several years' residence in Burmah, and

exhibited a large collection of characteristic Chinese paintings on rice-paper, and a number of photographic views.

Mr. RUTHERFORD HILL gave an account of a botanical ramble in the Sevenoaks district of Kent in company with Mr. E. M. Holmes during last summer.

Mr. WILLIAM LYON then read a paper on

THE PHARMACY OF BROMOFORM,

Although not at present much prescribed, bromoform is considered by many physicians to be a valuable remedy in the treatment of whooping-cough, and it may be met with in prescriptions more frequently in the future. A search through the medical and pharmaceutical literature appertaining to it does not throw much light on its pharmacy. It is generally given as a solution in alcohol or in alcohol and water, suspended in syrup or in water, and sent out with a "Shake-the-bottle" label. The late Professor P. W. Bedford suggested the following plan:

> Compound tineture of cardamous .. 2

Mix in order mentioned.

This makes a very good and palatable mixture. Some time ago Mr. Lyon was requested to prepare the following prescription :-

Take a teaspoonful in water every six hours.

The bromoform dissolved quite readily in spirit, but on adding the requisite quantity of water it quickly separated, and would not dissolve again on shaking. On communicating the result to the prescriber, he gave instructions to use sufficient rectified spirit to get a solution. It was found necessary to use the spirit and water in the proportion of five to three before a satisfactory solution could be got. This overcame the difficulty so far as the dispensing of it was concerned, but unfortunately the susceptibilities of the patient (a child of three years) to the intoxicating effects of alcohol were greater than the prescriber had calculated, and a continuation of the medicine in that form was out of the question. Bromoform is but sparingly soluble in water. It is readily soluble in oil of almonds, olive oil, and cod-liver oil, and these might in some cases be suitable vehicles for its administration. Gelatine capsules are not suitable for most children. The following methods of emulsification were tried :-

.. 20 minims

Prepared in the usual way this gives a fairly satisfactory result. On keeping a sediment forms, but it is readily distributed through the water when the bottle is shaken.

Mucilage of tragacanth is a failure. The bromoform very soon separates.

Mucilage of Irish moss, when used in the same proportion as the mucilage of acacia, gives a similar result, but the

sediment is more easily diffused by shaking.

Tincture of soap-bark, 2 drachms, to bromoform, 20 mimims, and water to 1 oz., appears all right at first, but the bromoform very soon separates. Reviewing these results, the conclusion arrived at is that where alcohol is admissible the glycerine-and-alcohol mixture suggested by Bedford is undoubtedly the best, but when that is objected to either a solution in oil or an emulsion with mucilage of acacia or

Irish moss might with propriety be utilised. A discussion followed the reading of the papers.

THE LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE usual monthly meeting was held on Thursday evening, November 23, the President, Mr. J. Hocken, in the chair. In the absence of Mr. A. E. Lomax, his paper on

SOME PECULIAR SPECIES OF COMMON ORDERS

was read by Mr. T. H. WARDLEWORTH. The essayist gave an interesting and racy description of the various specimens he had sent for inspection. Among others, he showed a member of the Papaveraceæ (Dendromecon californicum, Bentham)—a tall, yellow-flowered shrub, the only known shrub in the order. In lieu of the poppy-head or capsule with which the order is associated, this plant has a long pod with a double beak at the end. The Leguminosæ were represented by Lathyrus Ochrus, Linn., one of the vetchlings, which, although apparently covered with leaves, was really only abounding in stipules, the three little tendrils on some of the upper stipules being modified leaves. The order was also represented, among others, by *Hippocrepis ciliata*, Willdenow, where the characteristic legume is replaced by a pod which appears to have a number of round holes in it; but it is really formed of a number of one-seeded indehiscent coronet-shaped joints, which break off separately when ripe. As a member of the Convolvulaceæ, a plant was shown which resembled a bundle of dry sticks more than anything else, and in no way suggested anything associated with the order. It proved to be Convolvulus Dorycinum, L. It seems to be almost leafless, the flowers appearing on the bare stems. The plant is somewhat rare in Europe, being only found in Greece and the Island of Crete. Ballota spinosa, Link. appeared for Labiatac, and instead of the harmless-looking specimens generally connected with this order-such as mint, sage, dead-nettle, &c.—this member is as prickly and as shrubby as a gooseberry-bush. The upper lip of the flower is densely covered with a white wool, presenting a beautiful appearance under the lens. Liliaceæ had a poor relation, and a very poor relation in Asparagus acutifolius, L. When growing, the plant resembles a gorse-bush, being stiff, wiry, and much branched. The leaves have to be looked for with a lens, and then it is a puzzle to find them, as they are minute growths at the base of the modified branchlets.

Among the Filices some lovely specimens were shown among others, the Climbing Fern, Lygodium palmatum, Swartz, and the Travelling Fern, Camptosorus rhizophyllus, Link.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Lomax for

his paper, and also for exhibiting the specimens.

Mr. WARDLEWORTH also read a note, by himself, on "A New Species of Jaborandi," which is printed on another page.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Wardleworth

on the motion of the PRESIDENT.

In supporting the vote, the Secretary (Mr. J. Smith) said he regretted that Mr. Holmes had confused the specimens sent. He was responsible for the report to which Mr. Holmes referred, and he (the Secretary) was sure no confusion had arisen in Liverpool.

BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY AT the meeting on November 22, a paper by Mr. LIONEL COOPER, F.C.S., Lecturer at the Central School of Pharmacy,

THE PHARMACY OF THE SYLLABUS

was read by Mr. A. E. Colman (Hon. Secretary). The paper was particularly interesting and instructive to those members who are preparing for examination, giving full detailed explanations of the different phases of the syllabus. The syllabus he divided into three divisions:—(1) dealing generally with all matters pertaining to heat; (2) disintegration, sifting, solution, and percolation, by various means, also including the general methods of pill-making and emulsification; (3) special galenical preparations, and strengths of those containing poisonous ingredients.

Mr. Cooper then gave full details of the various galenical processes specified in the syllabus, and expressed the opinion that the only piece of real theoretical work in the syllabus is that concerning the strengths of the special galenical

preparations containing poisonous ingredients.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Cooper for his kindness and trouble in preparing and sending the paper.

SYMPATHETIC.—Tom (to acquaintance who has just gone to a conscientious chemist's as apprentice): "Halloa, Bill! how are you getting on? Is the work hard?" "Not for me it is for the governor."

CARBOLIC ACID AND THE PHARMACY ACT.

In the House of Commons, on November 24, Mr. Macdona put to the President of the Local Government Board as to deaths from the taking of carbolic acid the question

printed last week, page 774.

Sir Walter Foster: I have no information as to the number of deaths due to the taking of carbolic acid between February, 1892, and November, 1893, except that which the hon. member has been good enough to furnish. The Local Government Board have no jurisdiction with regard to the articles which are to be deemed poisons for the purposes of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Additions to the articles specified in the schedule may from time to time be made by resolution of the Pharmaceutical Society, with the approval of the Privy Council, and the Board will bring the matter under the attention of the Society. The Board have no jurisdiction with regard to coroners, and are not empowered to issue any such instructions as the hon. member suggests. As regards the returns, I have been in communication with the Registrar-General, and I understand that the particulars cannot at present be furnished for a later period than 1891. If the hon. member moves for a return for the five years from 1887 to 1891, it will be granted.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, Mr. Macdona had on the question-paper notice of his intention to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, in view of the increase of suicides from carbolic acid, he would instruct the coroners under his control, in their returns, to state on the certificates which they sent to the Home Office the name of the poison by which the suicide was effected, with a view to attracting public attention to the matter.

When the question was called on, however, the hongentleman was not in his place, and the inquiry accordingly stood over. The question was put on Thursday, when the Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith, said: "I have considered this matter, and see no sufficient reason for the adoption of thehon, member's proposal."

Personalities.

Mr. W. R. KERMATH, chemist, St. Andrews, N.B., has been re-electel a bailie of the burgh.

MR. WILLIAM D. GIBB, chemist and druggist, has been elected to the Town Council of Winchester by the Ward of St. Maurice.

MR. F. J. E. WELCH, manager of Messrs. Blondeau et Cie.'s American depôt, is home in London at present, on a short business-and-pleasure trip.

Dr. Henry E. Taaffe, pharmaceutical chemist, of Derry, has been elected to represent the North Ward of that city on the Municipal Council.

MR. WILLIAM ELBORNE, B.A. (Cantab.), has been appointed dispenser at University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C., in succession to Mr. A. W. Gerrard, resigned.

Mr. H. H. Warner has come off with flying colours, says the *Pharmaceutical Era*. After he went to Europe last summer to settle up his affairs, consequent on the failure of the medicine company, charges of crookedness were made. On November 6 he appeared before the Monroe County grand jury, and was able to explain his acts so completely that hewas not indicted. It is not reported whether any of the agents of the English company which made the charges were called before the jury.

A PARAGRAPH in the Daily Telegraph last Monday stated that the personal estate of Mr. John Hyde Hills, J.P., of Maidstone (a brother of the late Mr. Thomas Hyde Hills), who died on September 24 last, had been proved at the handsome sum of 295,959%. 5s. 8d., and that to his son, Mr. Walter Hills, of John Bell & Co., chemists, 225 Oxford Street, one-seventh of this fortune had been bequeathed. The Telegraph appears to have inserted a figure too many. The gross amount of the late Mr. Hill's personality has been sworn at 26,429%. 19s. 3d.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in the section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., November 30.

The Cinchona Auctions.

There will be no cinchona auctions in London between December 14 next and January 9, 1894.

ACID (CITRIC).—Easier. On the spot, 1s. $5\frac{3}{8}d$. per 1b. would be taken in second hand.

ACID (TARTARIC)—Flat, at $10\frac{5}{8}d$. to 11d per lb. for English, and 10d. per lb. for foreign powder and crystals.

ALCOHOL. — German potato spirit is quiet at 8.1d. to 8.2d. per gallon in bond, naked, c.i.f. terms, prompt delivery for quantities. There is no immediate prospect of any change.

ALOES.—At Friday's auctions 53 cases Cape sold at some slight improvement on the rates of the previous day; fair, partly drossy to good hard bright, 22s. to 24s. 6d.; ordinary, partly drossy and dull to fair, 20s. to 21s. 6d. Of 374 packages Curação aloes the bulk sold at from 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per ewt. for bright black capey, ordinary to dark at from 7s. to 13s. per cwt. There was a good parcel of aloes in gourds, which sold at 60s. per cwt. for fine pale liver, and 27s. to 40s. for dark to fair ditto. Reports from New York state that the arrivals there have ceased, and that nothing is left now in the first hand. In the island of Curação it is said no more aloes will be collected until prices have advanced to at least double the bottom limit.

BALSAM (CANADA).—It is said that the total crop this year of true Canada balsam has not exceeded 30 barrels, which is by far the smallest quantity on record; hence genuine variety is very scarce, and from America the quotation is now 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Some of the importers have raised their quotations from 2d. to $2\frac{1}{3}d$. per lb., in consequence of news from America announcing a firmer market there. For good bright Maranham balsam they now ask 1s. 10d. per lb. Supplies in New York are reported scarce, especially for Maranham, but Para balsam is fairly plentiful; higher quotations than the present prices are expected. Maranham kind was still quoted on November 17 at 1s. 8d., c.i.f. Para at 1s. $7\frac{1}{3}d$., c.i.f. Three barrels thin and dark-brown, but clear, balsam were bought in on Friday last at 1s. 8d. per lb.

Balsam Tolu.—Six cases partly dark, partly pale hard, genuine balsam, were bought in on Friday last at 1s. 2d. per lb. Privately there are sellers at 1s. 1d. per lb., but it is very difficult to find buyers.

CALUMBA.—Again lower. Twenty bags fair yellow root, partly small, sold at auction at the low rate of 24s. per cwt. But for fine picked washed root, 60s. per cwt. is still wanted nominally.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—At auction on Friday last, 4 cases fair *China* camphor sold at 114s. per cwt., showing a considerable reduction from the nominal price.

CANELLA ALBA reported scarce; from New York the quotation comes at 25s. 6d., c.i.f. terms, for fine quality.

CARDAMOMS.—Selling well with competition. Forty-one boxes at Friday's auction were mostly disposed of at a slight advance on the preceding auction rates. Ceylon Mysore, good medium to bold pale, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d.; medium, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; small to medium, 2s. 1d.; small partly split brownish to pale, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—News from America says that there is very slight demand, but the market remains steady, and it is expected that when the large manufacturers begin to buy prices will improve; the export demand is pretty steady, and a great deal has been shipped to Europe. Prices are now:—Fine new crop, 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d., c.i.f. from New York; 1891 crop, 35s., c.i.f. from New York; new crop from San Francisco, 28s., c.i.f.

CASTOR OIL.—In rather better demand. Seventy cases fair yellow Calcutta seconds in rusty tins offered last Friday, sold at from $2\frac{1}{4}d$. to $2\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb.

CASTORUM.—Two kegs (100 lbs. in all) fair dry seconds were offered at auction on Friday last and bought in at 120s. per lb. The figure mentioned as the price was 110s. per lb.

CINCHONA.—Tuesday's cinchona auctions were moderately extensive in quantity. Ninc brokers offered bark, and their catalogues totalled up to—

		7	Packages	1	Packag	e i
Ceylon cinchona			341 of	which	258	were sold
East Indian einehor	na		7,211	"	1,997	11
Java			72	,.	72	,,
African			63	,,	63	13
South American			3 05	11	117	**
Cuprea bark			518	**	32	**
			2,300	,	1,636	77

The quality of the bulk of the bark offered at auction was exceedingly poor. There was but little competition among the quinine-makers, and no alteration can be reported in the unit value, which remains as nearly as possible $\frac{3}{4}d$ per lb. The following are the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

				Lbs.
Agents for the Auerbach factory				83,836
" Paris factory				62,300
Messrs. Howards & Sons				61,643
Agent for the Brunswick factory				50,658
Agents for the American and Italian v	vorks			25,828
Mr.: Thos, Whiffen				15,333
Agents for the Frankfort-on-the-Main	and i	Stuttga	rt	
works				13,888
Agents for the Mannheim and Amster	dam	works		8,600
Sundry druggists	••	••	••	60,584
Total quantity of bark sold		••		385,703
Bought in or withdrawn	••	••	••	122,822
Total quantity of bark offered				508,525

The comparative amounts of bark purchased by individual firms are no guide to the quantity of quinine acquired by the buyers.

EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.—Original—Red varieties: ordinary woody to good bright quilly stem and branch chips, $\frac{3}{4}d$. to $1\frac{7}{5}d$.; shavings (which were offered in large quantities) from 1d. for ordinary dusty to $2\frac{1}{8}d$. for fine bright; root, $1\frac{1}{4}d$. to 2d. per lb. Grey varieties: ordinary dull to small quilly chips, $1\frac{1}{8}d$. to $2\frac{1}{4}d$. Yellow varieties: ordinary to fair bright quilly stem and branch chips from 1d to $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb.; fine bright, $4\frac{3}{8}d$. per lb.; shavings, $1\frac{3}{8}d$ to 4d.; thin twigs, $1\frac{1}{8}d$. to $2\frac{7}{8}d$. is stem chips (5·30 per cent. quinine), 4d.; branch chips (4·34 per cent. quinine), 3d.; root, $2\frac{1}{4}d$ per lb. Hybrid chips (4·35 per cent. quinine), $1\frac{1}{2}d$. to 3d. per lb. Renewed—Red varieties: ordinary to good bright shavings, $1\frac{3}{8}d$. to $3\frac{1}{4}d$.; ordinary to fair chips, 1d. to 2d. per lb. Grey varieties: ordinary to good bright stem and branch chips, $1\frac{3}{8}d$. to $3\frac{1}{4}d$. Yellow varieties: shavings, $2\frac{1}{6}d$. to $3\frac{1}{4}d$. Yellow varieties: shavings, $2\frac{1}{2}d$.; chips, 2d. per lb. A considerable part of the East Indian bark was of 1884 import.

CEYLON CINCHONA.—Original: Red varieties, ordinary dull to fair bright quilly branch and s'em chips, 1d. to $2\frac{1}{3}d$.

grey chips, 2d. to $2\frac{3}{8}d$.; yellow ditto, $3\frac{3}{4}d$. to $3\frac{7}{4}d$.; hybrid ditto, $2\frac{1}{8}d$. per lb. *Henewed*: Red stem and branch chips, ordinary to good bright, $1\frac{1}{8}d$. to $2\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb.

JAVA CINCHONA.—Seventy-two bags were offered, and all sold, fair yellow chips at $2\frac{1}{2}d$. to 4d., root at $4\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb.

WEST AFRICAN CINCHONA.—Sixty-three bales fair but rather irregular succirubra quills (156 lbs. each), imported

viâ Lisbon, sold at $3\frac{1}{4}d$. to $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN BARK.—Of 518 bales Cuprea, all of 1882-83 import, only 32 bales of ordinary dusty quality sold at auction at $1\frac{1}{8}d$. per lb., offers of from $\frac{2}{8}d$. to $1\frac{1}{8}d$. per lb. being refused for other lots. Since the auctions, however, quite 150 bales more have been disposed of. Of 395 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. packages cultivated Bolivian Calisaya quills, 114 bales sold at 4d, to $4\frac{1}{8}d$. per lb. for fair quill, analysing 549 per cent. sulphate of quinine.

The exports of cinchona from Java in the first quarter of

the season (July to September) have been :-

_	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889
Government plan-	Amster- dam lbs.	Amster- dam Ibs.	Amster- dam lbs.	Amster- dam lbs.	Amster- dam lbs.
tations	177,762	142,726	182,724	64,203	[182,641
Private planta- tions	1,738,040	1,334,535	2,515,474	1,597,813	987,641
Totals	1,915,802	1,477,261	2,698,198	1,662,021	1,170.282

The following figures represent the Ceylon shipments of cinchona from January 1 to November 6:—

 Year
 1893
 1892
 1891
 1890

 Lbs.
 3,131,982
 5,910,763
 4,836,683
 7,648,692

CINNAMON.—At auction on Monday the tone was unexpectedly dull, and about 1,500 bales Ceylon cinnamon, out of 2,367 packages offered, sold at $\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1d. decline on common, and 1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. on fine qualities. Fair chips sold at $2\frac{4}{3}d$. to $2\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb.

Coca Leaves.—It is said that the New York market has been cleared of the common kinds of *Truxillo* coca, everything below 7d. per lb. having been acquired by manufacturers. *Huanoco* is firm at 1s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

CUBEBS.—Friday last was a black-letter day in the cubeb market, prices falling from 5s. to 6s. upon Thursday's quotation. On the day before there had already been a considerable drop on a few small sales, but on Friday 122 bags of fair brown slightly stalky and dusty berries from Singapore were offered in a spirit of "no reasonable offer refused." Sound berries sold at 49s. to 50s.; slightly mouldy ones at 48s. down to 46s. per cwt. The exports of cubebs from Java in the three months from July 1 to September 30 have been:—

CUMIN-SEED.—Sales of new-crop Malta are being made at steady prices, 39s. having been paid to-day for one ton. *Morocean* seed is also selling well at 27s. 6d. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Two cases fair gum in reed, medium colour and rather broken, were bought in at 81. 10s. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Another consignment of 30 bales has just arrived from Vigo (Spain).

* GALLS.—Chinese galls are firmer, with small sales on the spot at 52s. per cwt.

GOLDEN SEAL. It is said that there has been a strong home and export demand in America, stocks are small, and prices generally are tending higher, $11\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. being now quoted.

Guinea Grains.—For 22 bags of fair quality, shown on Friday last, 23s. per cwt. is wanted.

GUM GUAIACUM.—A recently landed somewhat large parcel of 79 boxes was placed in auction last Friday. Forty-two boxes sold at high prices for good quality, which is scarce (good hard clean gummy block realised 2s. 11d. to 3s. per lb.), but at low rates for woody earthy dusty block, which fetched from 4d. to $5\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. Medium quality realised 1s. 2d. per lb.

Honey.—Twelve packages fair candied New Zealand honey brought 40s. to 41d. per cwt. at auction on Friday last.

IPECACUANHA.—On Friday last 36 bales were offered, of which 29 sold with much better competition than was shown on the day before, at slightly better prices. Sound good stout annulated "native picked," free from stalk, realised 5s. 6d. to 6s.; lean and woody to medium, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; damaged fine fleshy to common lean wiry, from 6s. 1d. down to 4s. per lb. Since last week's auctions there has been a very considerable private demand for ipecacuanha, mainly for export to the States, and sales have been made at gradually advancing prices up to 6d. per lb. above the auction rates. To-day good average Brazilian root is not obtainable below 5s. 6d. per lb., and for Colombian root of fair quality 4s. 6d. per lb. is asked.

JALAP.—It is reported that the position of the market is rather firmer, several lots having been sold since the last auctions, the purchasers being partly German firms; 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. is now mentioned as the asking price for good Vera Cruz.

MENTHOL.—At the close of last week the market secmed to be inclined to ease off a little, and 15s. per lb. was temporarily quoted; but it is said that this dislocation was only due to the attempt of two firms who had sold more than they could deliver to depress the article. Prices quickly rallied again, and have been firm and higher all through the present week. On the spot 16s. per lb. is said to have been paid, and there is now very little offering; for prompt shipment, 16s. 6d., c.i.f. terms, is asked. The news from Japan is to the effect that there is exceedingly little stock left, and that the new crop of menthol has not yet been prepared.

MORPHIA.—At auction last week, 100 1 oz. bottles of *Maefarlan's* hydrochlorate in powder were shown and bought in at 5s. per oz. An offer of 4s. 6d. per oz. would perhaps be accepted.

Musk.—The bulk of the musk at the last auctions was offered on Friday morning. It consisted of 48 caddies Tonquin pods, of which 12 were disposed of at steady prices. First pile pods, old-fashioned, fair shape, but damp, realised 44s. to 45s. 6d. (mostly 45s.) per oz.; second pile pods, damp, old-fashioned, very skinny. 35s. per oz.; third pile, fine well-trimmed pods, thin blue skin and underskin, fairly dry, partly adulterated, 42s.; ditto damp, 38s. 6d. per oz.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Very few sales were effected on Friday last, when several parcels of essential oils were offered at auction. A parcel of 12 drums (of about 9 cwt. each) Citronella oil from Ceylon, apparently fair native quality, was bought in at 1d. per oz., and 100 cases Lemongrass oil, of 12 bottles each, at $2\frac{1}{4}d$. per oz. Two cases, each of four 4½-lb. bottles, of American peppermint oil, "distilled from English Mitcham roots (sie!) by H. G. Hotchkiss," were bought in at 22s. per lb., while for 5 cases common Cinnamon oil (land carriage) 6d. per oz. was accepted. Japanese peppermint oil is again dearer on the spot. We hear that one lot of 40-per-cent. oil has been sold on the spot at 11s. 3d. per lb., but this was a specially low-priced parcel, and 12s is mentioned in some quarters as having been been paid, while the asking-price is 12s. 6d. for December shipment, although a lower price would probably be accepted. For dementholised oil 10s. is reported to have refused. American oil of peppermint very firm at 12s. 6d. per lb. for H.G.H. brand; there are said to be buyers at that price. Bulk oil is held at 9s. 6d. for Michigan, and 10s. 6d. net for Wayne County oil. In New York the price is said to be about a shilling above the London parity! In Italian essences very little business can be reported at present. The new crops all seem to promise well. Oil of lemon is quoted at from 4s. 3d. up to 5s. per lb., f.o.b.

OPIUM.—Scarcely any business has taken place in London this week. In Turkish opium prices remain as last quoted; there has, however, been a fair demand for Persian, partly for shipment to China, and some 60 cases are said to have changed hands in this variety at prices ranging up to 11s. 6d. for fine quality. Our Smyrna correspondent writes under date of November 17:—"Owing to fine and favourable weather for the opium sowings, and to the inactivity of our

market-prices for Talequale, usual run have been run down to 9s. 6d. and 9s. 8d., and if this state of things continues much longer, holders (who are now pressed for funds) will have to accept even 6d. to 8d. under these quotations. Only one basket of Talequale opium has been sold this week at 9s. 6d. per lb. f.o.b.

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH.—There has been a meeting of the Anglo-German convention members at Frankfort on Tuesday, and for the momentall offers are withdrawn by the manufacturers' agents, a change in the quotation being imminent. From the second-hand it is possible to buy on the spot at $8\frac{3}{8}d$. per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—The market is steady at 6*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. per bottle from the importers, and 6*l*. 7*s*. per bottle for second-hands.

QUININE.—It is reported that on Friday last a sale of 10,000 oz. second-hand quinine was made privately at the very low price of $9\frac{2}{3}d$. per oz. It is not possible to buy any more at that figure, however, and to-day there are buyers at $9\frac{2}{3}d$., but nothing seems to be obtainable at that price. At auction on Friday last a parcel of 3,000 oz. "Brunswick" quinine in 100-oz. tins was bought in at $9\frac{2}{3}d$. per oz., a bid of $9\frac{1}{3}d$. being refused.

RHUBARB.—Of 89 cases offered at the continuation of the auctions on Friday, 52 sold, partly without reserve, at low prices. Shensi, round, small to medium, fair pinky and grey fracture, partly loose, 1s. 3d. (subject to approval) to 1s. 9d. per lb. Canton, medium to bold. half pinky, half grey fracture, flat, 1s. 1d.; ditto, partly dull coat, three-quarters dull brick, one-quarter dark fracture, round, $12\frac{1}{2}d$.; small ditto, 11d. to $11\frac{1}{2}d$.; ditto, druggists' root, round, half pinky, half dark grey, medium to bold fair coat, 1s.; ditto, small to medium, three-quarters loose pinky and grey, quarter dark fracture, $10\frac{1}{2}d$. to 11d. per lb. High-dried, small to medium, slightly wormy flat, 1s. 1d.; ditto, horny coat, half fair fracture, round, 3d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Three bales native Jamaica root of mixed, but partly very bright red colour were bought in at 1s. per lb. on Friday.

Sassafras.—Root-bark is advancing in price in America, 4d. to $4\frac{1}{2}d$, per lb. c.i.f. being now required.

SENEGA.—The harvest in America is now finished, and the root seems to be exceedingly scarce, everything which is brought to market being bought up quickly for consumption. Manitoba root is offering at 1s. 9d. c.i.f., Minnesota at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. c.i.f., and fine bright Southern at 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. terms; the quality generally is said to be bad this year.

SHELLAC.—At auction Second orange sold at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt, strong reddish worked bringing 106s., and unworked cakey to fair, 101s. to 106s. per cwt. Button lac was scarce at 2s. to 3s. per cwt. advance, good seconds realising 6l. 12s. 6d. per cwt. The speculative market closes firmer, with sales at 107s. 6d. for December, 108s. to 109s. for February, and 108s. 6d. to 109s. for March delivery.

 ${\tt Snake-Root.}{-\!\!\!-\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!-} {\tt Four bales offered last Thursday sold at } 1s.$ per lb.

Soy.—A parcel of 69 casks Japan soy, rather ordinary quality, was offered for sale "without reserve" last Friday. An idea evidently existed that there was something wrong with the parcel, and the first lots were knocked down at 4d. per gallon. The price then rapidly improved to 6d., 8d, and 10d., and the last two lots sold at 11d. per gallon.

SPERMACETI.—American has risen from 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. terms, and the manufactures are said to be sold until January.

TEA.—The market for Indian teas has been over supplied this week, and a very heavy sale on Monday resulted towards the close in quite a demoralised market, some extraordinary value passing the hammer, especially between 6d. and 10d., leaf and broken. This has been readily taken in the country, and this resulted in steadier rates later in the week. On Tuesday, on the other hand, a very light sale resulted in enhanced prices for all teas under 1s., but buyers at the advance will probably find that they have been too sanguine as to the immediate future of Ceylons in view of the much better value offering in Indians, and also of a very heavy

Ceylon sale for next Tuesday, the heaviest we have had for a long while. Foochow Congous are lower again, and common Kaisow is selling as low as $4\frac{1}{2}d$, and fair common Panyong at $4\frac{3}{4}d$. to 5d.

Tonquin-beans.—The arrivals remain large. The Mananense, for instance, has just brought 47 cases to Liverpool, mostly from Pará. There have been considerable arrivals in New York, as well as in London, and in the week ending November 15, no less than 110 cases of Pará were landed there, but the quality is poor. New York quotations are lower, frosted Pará being offered at 2s. 9d., c.i.f., foxey mixed ditto at 1s., c.i.f. Angostura beans are still held for very high prices by the importers—namely, 8s. 3d., c.i.f. terms for fine frosted; but secondhands offer at 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

VANILLA.—Heavy arrivals have taken place this week.

WAX (BEES').—The strong demand at high prices continues. On Friday from 6l. 5s. to 6l. 15s. per cwt. was paid for dark to fair bright mixed Australian beeswax.

THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

(From our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, November 22.

THE distributing business is dull at the present writing, as is, in fact, the general line of the drug-trade, with a few exceptions, of which Balsam copaiba is one. The activity is confined, however, to jobbing lots, as no business is reported from first hands. Balsam Peru is selling from secondhands at \$1.35 to \$1.50. Balsam tolu is quite firm at 25c., and is in rather light supply. Castorum is very scarce, and one lot of about 20 lbs. sold during the week at \$18, though no more could be had, probably, for less than \$20. Codeine has declined in sympathy with Opium to \$4.40 in 8 oz., and \$4.15 in bulk. Some interest is being shown in insectpowder, and a number of contracts have been made. For Jaborandi-leaves 45c. is asked, but there are no takers. Brazil wax is exceedingly scarce, and the price has been advanced to 23c. Manufacturers quote 45c. for Citric acid, but sales from second-hands are reported at a shade under this figure. Outsiders are also cutting a little under the manufacturers' prices for *Cream of tartar*, which are 18½c. to 19c. *Nitrate of soda* is quoted weak at \$1.85 to \$1.95. Pennyroyal oil is dull at \$1. Peppermint oil has advanced all round, and is selling well at the advance, which is firmly maintained. The quotations are: for H.G.H., \$\mathrm{S}\$3 to \$\mathrm{S}\$3.10; for Western bulk oil, \$\mathrm{S}\$2.35 to \$\mathrm{S}\$2.40; and for Wayne County (N.Y.) bulk, \$\mathrm{S}\$2.50. Even at these figures there is a disposition to limit sales. True \$\mathrm{S}\$assafras oil is scarce at the moment, and $35\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 36c. is asked by holders. St. Vincent arrowroot is lower, prime being quoted at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. in barrels, and 101c. in cans. Some 2,000 lbs. of Burdockroot sold at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., and is steady at that figure. Ginseng sells well, and for the small lots offering \$2.75 to \$3 is wanted. Golden seal is firm at 22c., though but small stocks are reported. Mexican sarsaparilla is held generally at 11c., though a small lot changed hands at 10½c.; no stock is reported in first hands. Large lots Senega-root have sold during the week at 42½c. On the spot the quotations are 45c. for Minnesota, and 42c. for Manitoba. A 1,000-lb. lot of Texas snake-root sold at 27c, and the market is firm at that figure.

THE DUTCH MARKET.

Austerdam, November 23.

THE cinchona auctions to be held in Amsterdam on December 14 will consist of 6,047 bales and 195 cases, weighing about 544 tons gross, divided as follows:—From the Government plantations, 343 bales, about 33 tons; from private plantations, 5,704 bales and 195 cases, about 511 tons. This quantity contains: Of druggists' bark—Succirubra, quills, 128 cases; broken quills and chips, 59 bales and 67 cases; root, 58 bales. Of manufacturing bark—Ledgeriana, broken quills and chips, 4,587 bales; root, 880 bales. Hybriden, broken quills and chips, 448 bales; root, 4 bales. Officinalis, broken quills and chips, 11 bales.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views a concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications, with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Company Pharmacy.

SIR,—I welcomed your leader on the above in your issue of November 18, and have read with interest the various replies which it has evoked, and trust that the correspondence will help to place chemists and stores on a better footing as regards each other. The sooner we all realise that there is a law in operation in our business which if violated leads to commercial disaster—the law of demand—the better.

Take patent medicines as an example. One firm cuts the price down to $10\frac{1}{2}d$., another follows, and shortly every firm in the town sells at the same price, and all find they sell the same amount as before the reduction, thus throwing legitimate profits away. Soon another firm drops patents to cost price, others follow, and still no one sells any more than previously. This proves there is a limit to the law of demand.

It is just the same in reference to drugs, toilet-articles, and the many sundries connected with our business, and as each branch gets threshed out to a dead-level of no profit, which means loss, so chemists and stores have to turn their attention to other sources of profit.

Mr. Boot points out very properly that there is no difference between the late Mr. Warhurst's twenty shops and Boot's twenty-nine branches. This is a vital point, and I believe Mr. Carteighe pointed out some years ago that we must give up the widow's clause before we can come with clean hands to deal with branches. Mr. Boot states this as an instance of what is "allowed" by the Pharmaceutical Society. My belief is that the Pharmaceutical Society does not possess the power to stop it.

I can quite believe that the managers and assistants under Mr. Boot are as contented and as well paid as the bulk of managers and assistants under chemists, but 1 do not think that they stand alone in receipt of reasonable hours and the weekly half-holiday. But with regard to chemists with small businesses, I cannot see how service under Mr. Boot would be happier than service on their own account. What price is freedom to an independent and aspiring Briton? The "small chemist" is safe enough, and by energy, thrift, and prudence is able to pay his way and make a provision for the future. His business is a Naboth's vineyard, and should not be taken from him. Are servants to a company better off than these? Are they paid sufficiently well to provide for the future, or are they pensioned off in old age?

My opinion is that all these companies desire to make good dividends, but they are determined not to be undersold; they commence a policy almost of extermination, and forget it is a two-edged weapon with which they fight. Chemists retaliate; prices are cut still further down, with the result that medicines are supplied at a margin of profit at which a grocer would turn up his nose.

My suggested remedy for the state into which we are drifting is as follows:—First, companies and chemists to recognise that each has to live and let live; then make the attempt to form a trade association throughout the country of companics and chemists, with a local committee in each town federated to the main body. Each local committee to have one member on the head committee. The head committee to fix the minimum retail cash price for patents and common articles of commerce, and a living profit on drugs and dispensing, with penalties for selling under. A sccretary to be appointed in each town by its own committee. The head committee to have power to draw up rules, alter, or

amend them. Each member to pay an annual subscription for a trade-protection fund.

I would suggest, sir, that you be willing to receive the names of all willing to join in any such scheme; and if some of the large companies, such as Boots (Limited), were to throw in their influence in its favour, it is very probable that success would result. Yours truly,

Wolverhampton.

H. E. CULLWICK.

SIR,—I have for several years noticed the continual wail of desponding druggists, which seems to me so stereotyped that I have given little attention to the subject. Observing the sensible remarks of "Pickering," "Molecule," and "H. S.," the following is my opinion on the subject.

What an absurdity of our Council to propose advanced education for a pharmaceutical training when at the present time any ignoramus who has assurance and cash can escape the curriculum by relying on the selfishness of qualified managers to barter their services to the injury of their struggling brethren, and so assist their employers in evading the law!

Why should an apprentice or assistant be compelled "to pass" to retail a few poisons (the sales of which are of little amount) and the "grocer-druggist-combine" allowed to

sell everything else?

Now for the remedy. Let there be more combination in the trade, if possible, though it is well known that chemists are very supine, and I am afraid will not awaken fully to the question till they have the bread taken from their mouths by these usurpers of their rights. The whole question could be easily settled, and that soon, if our Executive would get an Act passed prohibiting the sale of drugs by any than qualified chemists-the Act so carefully worded that there would be no loophole to get out of as in the 1868 Act. In fact, a clause inserted that any qualified chemist serving as a cover to any outsider be struck off the roll of chemists would be an effectual bar to these interlopers. Hoping the matter may be further discussed and then prompt action taken is the wish of Yours respectfully,

[WILD CHERRY. (175/74.)

SIR,—I read your leader in the issue of November 18, re "Company Pharmacy," and the letters respecting it in the number of November 25; and one thing has struck me as very curious—that nobody has advocated the "One pharmacien one pharmacy principle." In Italy, where I have been established twenty-three years, in France, Switzerland, and Germany, one pharmacien is only allowed to own or nominally own one pharmacy; and in Germany he must by law own the freehold of the house his pharmacy is situated in, and as the houses are frequently very large, and let out in flats, he must be a man of considerable wealth, which cannot but help to give him additional importance. I can't help thinking the law, such as exercised in this country, would be an advantage Yours faithfully in England.

San Remo, November 26.

FRANK R. SQUIRE.

SIR,—Your correspondents Jesse Boot and "Pharmacist in your issue of this date both mention the advantage derived by assistants in stores as regards hours of work. left the stores that was the only advantage I missed: I had to work harder during business-hours, but that I rather liked, as the time seemed to pass more quickly.

I know more than one chemist who, having paid his assistant for his time, cannot entertain the thought of giving the unfortunate assistant an occasional half-holiday unless custom compels. He exacts his due to the uttermost farthing. The cutters as a rule pay larger salaries than most chemists can afford to pay, but that is a small matter compared with the difference in hours of work.

If the Society had not been so anxious to protect the privilege of its members in the matter of branch shops, Mr. Jesse Boot would not have had the opportunity to give chemists a smack in the face.

I think, too, if chemists in bygone days had been content with a more reasonable profit grocers would not have coveted it as they did a share of the old-fashioned profits.

I fear that your correspondent "H. S." is right and that

some of these are only idle words. Also that it is too late now to prevent an unlimited number of limited companies springing up. But suppose chemists combined in buying, making one purchase do for all the chemists in one district, they could then compete with the stores in buying, and earn a little more profit. I know a firm of wholesalers who quote effervescing saline at 1s. per lb. to ordinary chemists but certain stores I know only pay 6d. per lb. to the same wholesalers.

London, W., November 25.

Атом. (176/40.)

Chemists Prescribing.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to your remarks upon my letter to the *British Medical Journal* anent certain points of law regarding the rights of chemists to prescribe. Before expressing my opinions I took the precaution to refer to the Apothecaries Act, and especially to the more recent interpretations—e.g., the Nottingham case of 1878, where a precedent was established in favour of the chemist.

The Apothecaries Act is exceedingly strict in its terms, and Baron Bramwell's remark in the London case of 1876 is, I think, a reasonable ground upon which to make the remarks under my name. If, as you remark, this system of simple prescribing outside the medical profession is still to go on—and I think it must go on—I fail to comprehend how it can be assigned to safer hands than those of educated intelligent chemists.

I am yours sincerely,

Pollokshields, N.B. GEO. SKEEN ILLINGWORTH, M.B.

[Mr. Illingworth's point was that the Apothecaries Act did not apply to chemists and druggists so long as they do not visit. This is certainly a misapprehension. It is settled law that any person "who judges of internal disease by its symptoms and applies himself to cure that disease by means of medicine" is acting as an apothecary. This was Justice Cresswell's interpretation, which has been adopted in all Courts. There is nothing said as to where these symptoms are judged, and Baron Bramwell expressly declared in the case of the Society of Apothecaries v. Nottingham that if a chemist supplied a draught for a headache to a customer who asked to be treated he was liable to the penalty. We are glad to notice that Dr. Illingworth seems disposed to recognise the inevitable fact that somebody besides doctors must advise, and that, that being so, chemists are the best fitted for the duty.—ED. C. & D.]

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE OHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIABY.

174/61. Q. E. D.—We do not know whether anyone has appropriated the title of the Premier Drug Company, but we do not see how anyone could secure an exclusive right to such a title, though he might get an injunction against someone else whom he could prove was so using it as to deceive the public into believing the stores were his.

174/53 Inquirer (Ireland).—The British Pharmaceutical licence is not valid in Ireland, nor is the Irish licence valid in Great Britain.

175/13. Spero.—It is incomprehensible to us that you should have read pharmaceutical literature for the past three or four years without having ascertained that it is settled law that an unregistered person who sells a poison is liable to a penalty under the Pharmacy Act. The penalty falls on the person actually selling, not on his employer. You should certainly gct our "Pharmacy and Poison Laws" (2s. 6d.) from your wholesale house, as you are clearly not up to date in regard to them. There is no law in Scotland affecting chemists prescribing, but a chemist prescribing ignorantly and doing injury is liable to an action for damages or to criminal prosecution there as elsewhere.

127/22. Canth.—We do not recognise that any subscriber is "entitled" to an answer to questions. He is "entitled"

to fifty-two copies of the journal and to a DIARY. We are, however, pleased to be of use to him within reasonable limits. Cantharides may only be sold by registered chemists, and coming within the first part of the poisons schedule the sales must be entered and signed for in the regular form. There is no other statutory restriction on its sale. We do not know oil of foalsfoot [? Coltsfoot macerated in oil].

175/57. Digitalis.—The patent medicines not allowed to be sold by unregistered persons are those which contain scheduled poisons in something more than infinitesimal quantities, and which have not been patented. We must decline the risky task of naming these.

176 21. A. H. Clarke.—We could only publish the narrative you give us if it came out in a court of law, and then only in the form of an independent report.

172/4. Inquirer.—We cannot undertake to make trademark searches, but we are confident that no such trademark as the words "Household Ammonia" simply would be registered, or that anyone could have an exclusive right to it.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers, containing formulæ, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

167/41. Mac.—Non-aleoholie Hop-beer is made like ginger-beer or other home-brewed beers, but fermentation is stopped when the Excise limit of proof spirit is reached. You will find a formula for the essence required in the forthcoming DIARY. Before you can produce a beer that will satisfy you in every respect, especially in regard to brilliancy, colour, and stability, you will require to experiment considerably. Salicylic acid, as well as calcium sulphite, is used as a preservative. The smallest possible quantity of sugar is used, and saccharin put in its place. For Kop's Ale see C. & D., December 10, 1892, page 837.

165/41. Toilet.—We have found no difficulty in making Inseparable Glycerine and Cucumber by working according to the formula in C. δ D., October 8, 1892, page 565. Of course there is a slight separation at the end of a few months, but one cannot expect an emulsion which will not separate.

65/44. Horner.—Syrup of Iceland Moss.—Try the following formula:—

Acet. ipecacuanhæ					Зij.
Tr. camph. co.				••	Ziij
Spt. chloroformi			• •	••	Ziij
Liq. rosæ dulc.	••			• •	3ij.
Decoet, citrariæ (do	uble s	trengt	h)	• •	3 iij
Syrup. tolutan. ad					₹vj.

Mix, and allow to stand for a few days before bottling; then decant.

165/51. Celeritas.—You will find a formula in the DIARY for 1894. As to the dressing of windows for Christmas, see C. & D., December 8, 1888, and the succeeding two numbers.

165/65. Subscriber.—The red billiard-ball is the subject of remark on page 350 of the current volume.

165/43. Ebor.—(1) It is said that rats who eat plaster of Paris die. We suppose it is because they drink a lot of water afterwards, and the plaster sets hard in the stomach. But we have no personal experience in the matter, and cannot say whether the statement is fact or fable. A grocer may sell the compound. (2) The Crimson Fluid is liq. potass. permang., double B.P. strength. (3) The formula is

not a parasitic hair-wash, but a modification of Lassar's stimulant. Salicylic acid does not kill pediculi. See several correspondence notes in this volume on the subject.

165/68. Alumimium.—You will find what you want in the 1894 DIARY.

165/67. J. Mac Gregor.—Your query is not quite precise. No cloth is waterproof except it be saturated with oil or indiarubber.

165/18. Ecosse.—"Cassell's Family Physician" is a good book for household purposes, and for the treatment of ehildren generally as well as medically "Management of Children" (Churchill, 10s. 6d.).

164/90. A. Tebbutt.—(1) Powder for the Nails as used by manicures is putty-powder. It may be perfumed.
(2) The crystals are mercuric iodide, which is formed when the cyanide and iodine are triturated together.

164/21. J. W. B.—Liq. Podophyllini Solubilis.—The tineture made with spt. ammon. arom. is the best. Fixed alkalies render the podophyllin inert in a few weeks.

164/28. W. Thirlby.—Mel Ægyptiacum is the Linarnginis of the old Pharmacopeias. It is made by dissolving 1 oz. of verdigris in 7 oz. of vinegar, straining through linen, and adding 14 oz. of honey; finally boiling to a proper consistence—viz., that of an oxymel.

164/25. W. R. W.—(1) You will find four or five references to weed-killer in the last index. (2) We have not seen either of the preparations you mention, but presume that they are solutions of scale pepsin (say, 3 grains to 1 drachm) in equal parts of glycerine and water, and as much dilute hydrochloric acid as pepsin. The best quality of the digestive ferment should be used.

165/3. Dens.—"Bite-wax."—We have not seen the ingredients which you mention used, but you cannot be far wrong with the following quantities:—

Powder the mastie, and add it to the melted wax, stirring all the time. When melted, add the easter oil. Strain, and perfume with a few drops of oil of wintergreen.

Experiment with a small quantity of this at first. There is a good formula in the DIARY.

162/50. Dens (Bournemouth).—(1) Journal of the British Dental Association, 21 King William Street, Strand. But first consult those who specially offer dental work for druggists in our DIARY for 1894, pages 414 and 465. (2) You can get all dental instruments and equipment from such houses as S. Maw, Son & Thompson.

104/25. *Pea Soup.*—A salt of copper is used for giving preserved peas the rich-green colour. A pound of the peas contains about a grain of added copper.

168/44. Eucalyptus.—Newth's "Natural Philosophy" is the book generally used by medical students. Ganot's small book is not comprehensive chough.

166/1. Junior.—The deposit in the urine is uric acid, and there is much of it because the urine is so acid, especially after physical exertion. It does not indicate disease, but your customer should take a tumblerful of warm water morning and evening.

166,33. Soap.—Lin. Saponis always becomes gelatinous if it is heated while making. That is why the B.P. says: "Digest at a temperature not exceeding 70° F."

166,34. Surgeon.—You should have little difficulty in getting a friendly dentist to take you as a pupil. The regulations do not require you to devote the whole of the day to dental practice. Pupilage and apprenticeship are equivalent, and the Irish College only requires evidence that the candidate for L.D.S. has had three years' experience in practical and mechanical dentistry. Try one of your local dentists.

162/49. Cotopaxi.—We do not know of any preparation exactly of the nature you describe. See page 35 of "Scientific Mysteries."

166/63. Per Ardua.—(1) Use glycerole of pepsin in the mixture. It would also be better if you used tinctures in place of concentrated infusions. (2) Bleach the sponges. See the 1894 DIARY for particulars.

166/71. Cannabis.—Veterinary Chlorodyne.—Try the following recipe:—

 Extract of Indian hemp
 5ij.

 Capsicit
 gr. v.

 Oil of peppermint
 5iss.

 Rectified spirit
 3ij.

Rub up the extract and eapsiein with a little spirit, and gradually add the rest of the latter, then add the oil and the following:—

Methylated ehloroform 3j.

Methylated ether 3j.

Mix.

Separately prepare the following mixture:-

Dissolve by heat, and add to-

Compound tragacanth-powder 5iij.
Treacle 5x.
Liquid extract of liquorice 5ij.

To this mixture gradually add the chloroformic solution, shaking wel after each addition.

The dose of this preparation for a horse is 3ss. to 3j. Ten minims of acid. hydrocyanic. dil., B.P., may be added to each ounce, if desired.

105/40. Cera.—Modelling-wax.—See page 371, DIARY, 1894.

167/36. T.W.L.—"Cassell's Family Physician" would suit a sea-eaptain very well.

107/1. Jujube.—We do not think you could make ordinary gum jujubes profitably or well. See the note in C. & D., July 2, 1892, page 26. You might try your hand at pastils, however: see the "Art of Dispensing," page 89.

167/32. W. E. II. wishes us to give him a recipe for a Black Powder for Influenza. It must contain certain articles. How will the following suit?—

 Menthol
 9j.

 Carbolic acid
 9j.

 Iodine
 gr. x.

 Mix together, and add—
 3ij.

 Powdered charcoal
 3ij.

 Encalyptus oil
 58s.

 Starch powder
 3ij.

161/69. Cuprum.—We cannot do more than refer you to the reply to "Nestor," C. & D., August 5, page 234. But please note that mist, amygdalæ makes the best suspendingagent.

161/51. Hector.—We have not published a formula for Regent's or Breeches Powder. Perhaps some chemist in a hunting-district will favour us with particulars. We gave a formula for a Breeches-ball a year or two ago. It is composed of the following:—

Bath-brick	 	 	 1 lb.
Pipeclay	 	 	 2 ,,
Pumice-stone	 	 	 4 oz.
Ox-gall	 	 	 6

Mix, and colour with rose pink, yellow ochre, umber, or any other desired colour.

94/26. J. T. M.—You will find a formula for a Cyclists' Rub in The Chemist and Druggist, February 25, page 293. You will find the addition of turpentine to it an improvement.

162/53. Inquirer.—Red Fire is composed of dried strontium nitrate $12\frac{1}{3}$ oz., potassium chlorate $3\frac{1}{3}$ oz., shellac 3 oz., all powdered separately, then mixed. It is illegal to compound coloured fires in a chemist's shop, and they may not be made at all without a licence.

163/53. Aniline.—In order to become a Chemist in Somerset House you must first be appointed an Excise officer, by passing the necessary Civil Service examination and competing for an appointment. After eighteen months in the service you may apply and compete for a vacancy in the chemical staff, and if successful, a course of training is gone through. Vacancies rarely occur in the staff, and the demand for them amongst Excise officers is brisk. See the "Civil Service Guide" for particulars as to examinations, &c.

163/72. Quero.—Clayton's "Royal Road to the B.P.,' price 1s., from the author, 69 Effingham Road, Hornsey, London. This is the book you want.

163,70. L. R. Dalgleish.—The mantle of the Incandescent Gas-lights is a cone of cotton or linen gauze, which is saturated in a mixed solution of zirconium, thorium, zanthanum, or other heavy metals, and then incinerated. The Clamond cone is a magnesia one. You will find particulars in a paper in the C. & D., February 21, 1891, page 260.

163/41. Lithion Quelle.—Spanish whiting is chalk precipitated or prepared. The sample of tripoli is quite unlike any we have seen before. It should be paler in colour. Try John Oakey & Sons for a sample. You will find their address in the DIARY.

163/39. A. J.—We have given advice as to the treatment of blackheads quite recently. See page 234 of this volume.

166/46. F. W.—We do not know "Culpepper's Idea of Practical Physick, published in 1680, by Peter Cole." Evidently it is either a posthumous work, or it is not a first edition. In the latter case it would be worth little. Is it a second edition of "The Practice of Physic," by Riverius, translated by Culpepper, Rowland, and Cole, and first published in 1678—after Culpepper's death? If so, it might be worth about 15s.

155,67. Nemo.—To Bring Poultry into Show-form in feather and condition.—See to general health and cleanliness; add occasionally a little mild cayenne to food, and some preparation of iron—say, ammonio-citrate—to their water. For general guidance as to health of poultry and other domestic animals, consult "Veterinary Counter Practice.". Bow to Force their Combs.—This is sometimes done by brushing over with a strongish solution of liquid ammonia, but is cruel and not to be recommended. How to

turn Yellow Lobes White.—Use plenty of soap and warm water to clean thoroughly: then dry, and brush with a 10-per-cent. solution of peroxide of hydrogen. To Wash White Bird.—Soap and warm water.

168 45. W. B.—Brust Thee is official in the German Pharmacopoia as a synonym for "Species Pectorales." It is made as follows:—

			Parts	
Rad. althææ			 8	
"glycyrrh.			 3	
., iridis flor			 1	
Fol. farfaræ (coltsfoot)			 4	
Flor, verbasci (mullein)			 2	
All coarsely powdered, and mixed w	ith-	_		
Fruct. anisi stell			 2	

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, post-card replies to the following:—

176 40. Makers of machines for rapidly filling and corking bottles (1 oz. and upwards).

175/18. Importers of Cape and Dutch bulbs.

170 36. What is balsam of Judea?

171 2. Formula for Barber's mixture.

Aext Meek.

Meetings, &c., to be held, and business to be transacted hereat. Suitable notices will be inserted in this section if received by the Editor on or before Wednesday.

Monday, December 4.—Society of Chemical Industry, Chemical Society's Rooms, Burlington House, W., at 8 P.M. "Application of Air in Motion to Chemical Industry," by Mr. H. G. Watel, adjourned discussion; "Note on the Copper-mines of Singhbhoom," by Mr. H. Harris; "The Product of the Action of Mercuric Chloride upon Metallic Silver," by Mr. Chapman Jones.

WEDNESDAY, December 6.—Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Papers: "Animal Extracts," by Mr. J. W. Simpson; and "The Doctor's Shop," by Mr. James McBain.

WEDNESDAY, December 6.—Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. "An Artist's View of Chicago and the World's Fair," by Mr. Frederick Villiers.

WEDNESDAY, December 6. — Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association, at 8.30 p.m. Twenty-sixth annual dinner at the Masonic Hall, Goldsmith Street.

WEDNESDAY, December 6. — Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy, at 9 p.m. Devoted to an Examination on Pharmacy. Examiners: Messrs. W. W. Savage, E. Histed, J. W. Gwatkin, and W. H. Gibson.

THURSDAY, December 7.—Chemical Society, Burlington House, at 8 p.m. Ballot for the election of Fellows. Papers: "An Apparatus for the Extraction and Estimation of the Gases Dissolved in Water," by Dr. Truman; "The Oxides of the Elements and the Periodic Law," by Mr. R. M. Deeley.

THURSDAY, December 7.—Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, at 9.15 P.M. Dr. G. Bell Todd on "Parasites and their Hosts."

THURSDAY, December 7.—Liverpool Pharmaceutical' Students' Society, at 8.30 p.m. Mrs. T. S. Wokes on "Sponges and their Life-history" (with limelight illustrations.)

THURSDAY, December 7.—Chemists' Assistants' Association, at 8.30 P.M Paper: "The Pharmacist as a Man of Science," by Mr. C. M. Luxmoore, R.Sc., F.C.S.

FRIDAY, December 8.—Edinburgh Pharmacy Students' supper at the Grand Restaurant, at 8 p.m.

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1893 C. No. 252.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Mr. JUSTICE ROMER,

TRANSFERRED FROM Mr. JUSTICE NORTH.

Mr. Farmer,

SATURDAY, THE 5th DAY OF AUGUST, 1893.

Registrar.

BETWEEN

Fo. 209. £1.

CARTER'S MEDICINE COMPANY

- AND -

PLAINTIFFS

JOSEPH KNIGHT

DEFENDANTS.

THIS ACTION coming on for trial before this Court this day in the presence of Counsel for the Plaintiffs and Defendant and upon hearing the Writ issued and the pleadings delivered in this Action read and the evidence of John Sidney Davis Elizabeth Mary Davis and of the Defendant Joseph Knight taken upon their respective oral examination before this Court at the Trial and upon production of the Exhibits marked J. S. D. 1 and J. S. D. 2 to the said John Sidney Davis on his said examination and upon hearing what was alleged by Counsel for the Plaintiffs and Defendant THIS COURT DOTH ORDER that the Defendant Joseph Knight his servants workmen and agents be restrained from selling or offering for sale any Pills not manufactured or supplied by the Plaintiffs under the name or style of Carter's Little Liver Pills and it is Ordered that the Defendant Joseph Knight do pay to the Plaintiffs Carter's Medicine Company their costs of this Action such costs to be taxed by the taxing master.

The above is a true copy of the Order of Mr Justice Ramer in this Action.

(Signed)

A. K. COMMON,

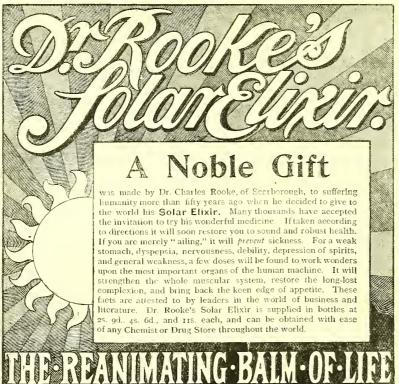
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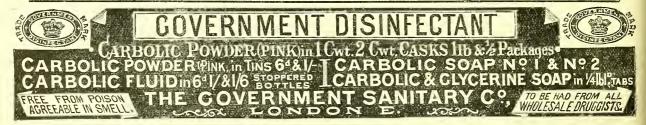
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This Oil is the product of Fresh Eucalyptus Foliage obtained from the Desert species, Dumosa and Oleosa, and yields under proper treatment 35 per cent. water-white crystallisable Eucalyptol, having the specific gravity, 0.920, Temp. 15° Cent., crystallising at 14° Cent., and re-melting at 1° Cent. BOSISTO'S EUCALYPTUS OIL received the Silver Medal of the Society of Arts for the introduction into commerce of the Essential Oil of the Eucalyptus Commerce of the Eucalyptus Commerce of the Essential Oil of the Eucalyptus Commerce of the Eucalyptus Commerce of the Essential Oil of the Eucalyptus Commerce Australia, 1866, and has been awarded at various European, American, and Australian Exhibitions since 1853, 10 Gold Medals, 8 Silver Medals, 18 Bronze Medals.

Quantities less than original packages supplied by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Barron, Harvey & Co., A. S. Hill & Sons, Hockin, Wilson & Co., London & Manchester; Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke; Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Ipswich. Or in original cases only, containing either 36 1-lb. bottles, or 25 2-lb. bottles, by the Sole Consignees,

& CO., 82 BISHOPSGATE



OIL OF *EUCALYPTUS* PLATYPUS BRAND



HELBING'S ANALYSIS.—Specific Gravity, 0.9175 at 15° C. Contains 44.9 per cent. Crystallisable Eucalyptol. Free from Phellandrene, and from irritating constituents.

IN TASTE, AROMA, AND THERAPEUTIC

OIL OF EUCALYPTUS

A BEAUTIFULLY SCENTED OIL.

HELBING'S ANALYSIS.—Specific Gravity, 0.9158 at 15° C. Contains 52.9 per cent. Crystallisable Eucalyptol.

80-lb. TINS. CASES OF 2 and 4 TINS. (Contracts at Special Prices.)

OBTAINED OF ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. APPLY FOR SAMPLES TO THE

TASMANIA. 138 LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. FACTORIES: HOBART,

With Chemist's own Name and Address printed free for 3 dozen.

N.B.-Full Illustrated List, and the "Counter Adjunct," a monthly leaflet of novelties, post free on application.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2





Fig. 4.

FUMIGATING PASTILLES.

MOSQUITO CONES.

PECTORAL ANISEED BALSAM.

CAMPHOR CREAM.

Fig. 1.-Emitting a Fragrant Odour when burned. Style-In attractive Silver-coloured Mctal Box, with well-designed Label in Colours.

Price-3/9 doz.; 6 doz., 3/6 doz.; 12 doz., 3/3 dozen.

Fig. 2.—The fumes caused by the burning of these Cones are in no wise injurious to the most delicate person, but Mosquitoes, Flies, and other insects cannot tolerate them.

Style-In Cardboard Boxes, as above cut, containing 22 Cones.

Price - 7/6 doz.; 6 doz., 7/- dozen.

Fig. 3—A reliable Counter Adjunct of every-day demand, which from its attractive appearance will command a ready

Style—A 3-oz., Round-edged, New Shape Flat, with Gilt Capsule, and beautifully-designed Label in Colours.

Price-1/- size, 7/6 doz.; 6 doz., 7/- dozen.

smaller size, retailing at 6d., is put up in a 1-oz. round Phial Price-3/9 doz.; 6 doz, 3/6 dozen.

Fig. 4.—A Novel Counter Adjuzet, suitable for both Winter and Summer Sale.

Style-White Glass, Round-edged New Shaped Flats, with Attractive Label in Gold and Green, and Gilt Capsu e.

Prices—6d. size (1½-oz.), 3/9 doz.; 6 doz., 3/6 dozen 1/- size (4-oz.), 7/6 doz.; 6 doz., 7/- dozen.

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,

60 Bartholomew Close, London.

EVANS AND SONS. LIM.

EVANS, SONS & CO.

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"THE LEADING HOUSE"

For "Private Brands" of milled and superfatted Soaps, toilet as well as medicinal. We put up for the trade as a specialty all kinds of Dentifrices, Saponaceous Powder, Paste in Collapsible Tubes, &c., &c.

35 DANBURY STREET, Islington, London, N.

H. BRONNLEY & CO., COMPRESSERS IN THE WORLD

HUBBUCK'S PURE OXIDE OF ZING

THROUGH THE CHIEF WHOLESALE HOUSES.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, L'M'

(ESTABLISHED 1765)

24 . LIME STREET. LONDON, E.C.

B. KÜHN 36 St. Mary-at-Hill, LONDON

PAPAIN

(DR. FINKLER & CO.)

A purely vegetable ferment, which combines digestive, tonic, and antiseptic action. It is superior to Pepsin and Pancreatin, as it digests and peptonises albumen in acid, alkaline, and neutral media.

(See opinion of Medical Press.)

EXALGINE

(BRIGONNET).

The most efficient analgesic. Relieves pain in Neuralgia of all kinds, Sciatica, Lumbago, Locomotor Ataxy, Chorea, Cephalalgia, and Rachialgia in Influenza, &c. (See published reports by Professors Frazer and Dujardin-Beaumetz, and other authorities.)

SALICYLIC ACID, SALOL, SALICYLATES

The products of Messrs. Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen, are well known for their purity, uniformity, and superiority of manufacture generally. The Salicylic Acid was found free from creosotic and melting at 156.8° C. (314.2 Fahrenheit). The Salicylate of Soda was found to have the same degree of purity. (See published Analytical Report.)

ETHYL CHLORIDE

With Patent Stopper and Spray. The most convenient, economic, and handy form of producing local anæsthesia for dental or minor operations; also as a remedy for relieving pain in Neuralgia, Migraine, &c. (See Pamphlet.)

TANOCEA

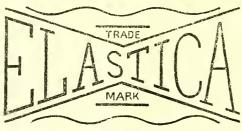
Tea Toning Tablets to remove the astringent and bitter taste of tea without injuring the flavour, and thus avoid indigestion. (See Pamphlet.)

Samples, Pamphlets, published Reports of the Medical Press, &c., sent free on application.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSES, OR DIRECT BY B. KÜHN, 36 ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON
(IN WHOLESALE QUANTITIES ONLY)

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ELASTICA FOR THE CASTLE. ELASTICA FOR THE COTTAGE.

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THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

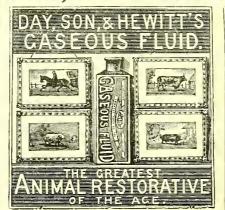
For Kicks, Outs, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining after Oalving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Sweller Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. per Bottle.

THE CASEODYNE,

Used as Landanum fer parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewcs, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly beneficial for Inflammatory Colic or Enteritis, and for severe ferms of Diarrhosa.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.



For Fret, Colio, or Gripes in Horses, Hoven or Blown Sheep, and General Debility in Stock; of exceptional value for Colds, Chills, Scour, Diarrhœa, and weakly Lambs and Calves.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle, 20s. per doz.

THE RED DRENCH.

Fer Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Less of Cud, Pleurisy, Hidebound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of Calving or Lambing.

Price: for Cows, 13s. per doz.; for Ewes, 3s. 6d. per doz.

THE BRONCHOLINE.

For Husk or Hoose in Heifers, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs, also Tape-worms in Tegs. No parasite can exist in the windpipe or alrpassages after the blood has been impregnated with this worm-destroying medicine.

Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

THE ORIGINAL STOCK-BREEDER'S MEDICINE CHESTS, For Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 8s, 9d, and £2 16s, 6d. HORSE-KEEPER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,

For all ailments in Horses. Prices, £1 10s. and £2 17s. 6d.

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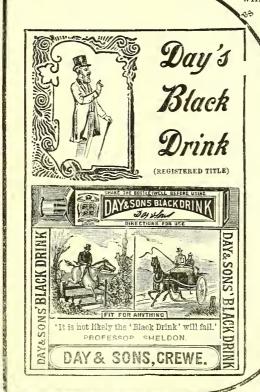
Liberal Discount to Foreign Buyers.

Attractive Show-cards and Handbills sent with each order.

DEC. 2, 1893

BLACK is not WHITE; but, for all that, it may be right, and entirely unconnected with the "Black Arts" in any of their "manifestations." We shall also maintain that Black is a better symbol of life than White, as is evidenced by several colloquialisms, from which we may instance two—viz., "He swore like a black," "He fought like a black." Further, also, that the colour is an outcome of special activity—vide "He swore until

he was black in the face." that the hue is, when an of a stern struggle; nor "choked" is alive so long which can't be declared of "white." But all this is You may say DAY'S needs no introduction. but it deserves. The old wine needs no bush," but it always gets plenty. us that new wine should bottles; but rather more this is done to-day, when, tion of the old long, square an ancient name and look, at this closing period of the trying to palm off prepatitle "Black Drink" or which are in reality as BLACK DRINK as the sixpence was like the reign-seemingly perfect the scales. We give you detects this imposture: DRINK" "BLACK of Crewe; look for "Crewe" on the label, protect yourself from and "gilded sixpence"

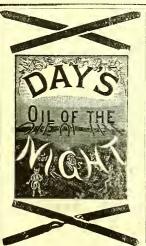


effect of choking, the evidence will anybody deny that the he remains "black," him when he turns an introduction merely. BLACK DRINK No; it doesn't NEED, proverb says, "Good Well, it may not Another reminds not be put in old than metaphorically with an apt imitabottle, and bearing there are numbers, nineteenth century, rations under the Black "something," much like DAY'S Jubilee — gilded genuine half-soveuntil you put it on the password which the genuine is prepared by Days "Day & Sons" and and you at once the "new wine" trick.

Nobody, moreover, can dispute

1/8 per bottle, or 19/= per dozen, is the price of

DAY'S BLACK DRINK.



What's good for BODILY PAIN?

The People's Embrocative Balm for Sprains, Muscular Weakness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Cramp, Sore Throat from Cold, Sciatica, &c., and all Aches, Pains, and Soreness.

Send for "Day's Oil of the Night" terms framed to prevent CUTTING.

Chemists can have a Single Bottle direct. Price 1/13 and 2/9 per Bottle.

DAY & SONS, CREWE, CHESHIRE,

DAY'S OIL of the NIGHT.

You can rely on it.

And you don't enjoy the privilege of selling it for nothing.

The Retailer has his profit.

- "AMINOL" -

Is the name given to a new gaseous reagent, which is obtained from certain chemical compounds of the "Amines" group. It has the power, even in dilute solutions, of destroying all micro-organisms and their spores, whilst it is perfectly harmless to the human system. Its high importance and value, not only for disinfection but also for remedial purposes, is therefore obvious. It has great advantages over other antiseptics in that it does not merely disguise, but actually kills, all foul emanations caused by fermentation or putrefaction, and that it can be applied to the most tender fabrics without corroding or staining.

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY HIGH AUTHORITIES.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS BEARING THE TRADE MARK.

SOLUTION "D."

For

General Disinfecting Purposes.

PERFECT DEODORISER.

NON-POISONOUS.

NON-CORROSIVE.

DOES NOT STAIN.

Sold Everywhere. 1s. per Bottle. (Champagne Quarts.)



SOLUTION "R."

For

Use in Medicine and Surgery.

IN ALL SUPPURATIVE,
PHLEGMONOUS, OR
FERMENTATIVE
DISEASE PROCESSES.

Of all Chemists. Bottles, 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d.

SOLUTION "R."

This Preparation has met with marked success in application in Medicine and Surgery, and has been freely acknowledged by a considerable number of medical men, who are using it in their practice, to fully equal in antiseptic power, and to surpass in healing properties, the best known remedial agents hitherto available, whilst being absolutely free from any of their well-known risks or drawbacks.

The reports so far received of cases successfully treated, extracts from which are embodied in Leaflets accompanying the Preparation, already comprise a large variety of the more prevalent disorders, such as Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Tumours, &c., various diseases of the throat (Diphtheria, Tonsilitis, &c.), and diseases of the ear and nose; also diseases of the digestive and generative organs.

In Veterinary practice, also, remarkable cures are recorded.

The sanitary importance and therapeutical value of "Aminol" may therefore be said to be fully established.

Sold by Chemists in 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles, price (retail for dispensing), 1/-, 1/6, and 2/6, respectively. Supplied in bulk to Hospitals, Dispensaries and Surgeries, Institutions, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM:

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HOT-WATER BUTTLES.



All Chemists should try our "Comfort" Hot-water Bottles, made in Drab, Red, Black and Cloth covered. Retains its heat longer, and affords a more soothing effect than any others. Free from objectionable smell, and, being fitted with Patent Safety Screw, all risk of scalding in filling is prevented.



JACONETS (Pink, Brown, and Double Texture), BED SHEETINGS, SPONGE BAGS, NURSING APRONS, &c.

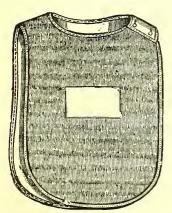
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Chemists are invited to write to us at once for our



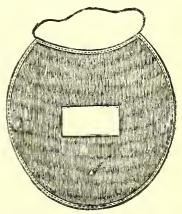
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And to state about the probable amount of each required.



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						Full Sizes	3 U	1	2	ن	4	5	6
The "Eureka" Med	lieated P	ine Wool	Felt Proteet	tors	Per doz.			7/6	9/6	12/6	15 6	13.6	21.6
Ditto	ditto		ditto		77	Donble	13/-	15/6	20/-	25/-	30/-	36/-	42/-
The Sanitary "De	Luxe"	Health	Protectors,	, in									
Searlet or W	hite				77	Single							20 -
Ditto	ditto		ditto		22	Donble	11/6	15/-	22/-	28/6	36/-	42 -	50 '-
	A be	autiful w	oven materio	al, ai	ll wool, nea	crly 1-inc	h thic	k, ligh	t and p	orous.			
The "Eureka" Fur	Felt Pro	teetors			١								
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Natural Wool Felt	Proteeto	rs			,, :						26 -	34	42/-
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Tapes, Silk, 3 in., 1s. each, 9s. doz.; 1 in., 2s. each, 18s. doz.

Leslies' Surgical Case Tape Plasters (assorted widths), 10s. 6d. Leslies' Brown Holland Self-adhesive Plaster, in 6 or 12 yard Tins, 6 in. wide, 3s. and 5s. 6d.

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KETTLES.	Searlet No. 1 Single 5/9			4 11/6	5 15/6	6 21 6
Each Small Round 1/2	THE WINTER-	- ''		,		43,'-
Large ,, 1/8	Vest Shape 18/-			36 –	42/-	55/-
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RESPIRATORS.

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1/- 1/6 2/-	26 3/6 5/-	6/- 8/-	THE IMPERIAL LAVENDER
	Don don		SMELLING SALTS.
7'6 10/- 14/- 1	17/ 97/ 36/	151 571 6	6d. Retail 4/- 1/6
1.0.10/- 14/- 1	1/- 4//- 30/-	401-011-11	1/6 12/-

PERFUME SPRAY PRODUCERS.

Per	doz.		Per	doz.
Crystal Cut Bottles, Double		1/- Fancy Bottles, Single	Ball	8/-
Bellows, Gilt Mounts		1/6 Pump Sprays		10/-
Ditto, larger	33/-	Atmospheric —		
Assorted Colour, Square Bot-		6d	3/6	\$ 3/9
tles, Figured, Gilt Mounts	27/-	Watch Shape—		
Ditto, Globular, with Silver		6d., very pretty Metal,	fitted	
Colour Mounts	26,'-	with Sprinklers		4/-
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Ditto, with Globe-shape Bottle 27/-	3d. Perfumes	1/10
per doz 22/-	2d. Lavender Water	1/2
Bottles, each 5/- Card Case, Hinged Lid, 1 Bottle,	2d. Assorted	1/3
Leather Case, fitted with 2 Cut		Per doz.

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A Large Selection of Fancy Toilet Bottles, Smelling-salt Bottles, Puff-boxes, Hair Brushes, &c., &c., suitable for Presents, kept in Stock.

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ROUND, 2 gt. each 1/3 1/8 3 qt. OVAL, 2 qt. 1/9 3 qt.

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HOT WATER BOTTLES.

12×6	•••	each	3/6
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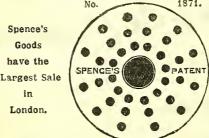
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See pp. 85-88, Winter Issue; also Diary, 1893, pp. 437-40.

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BOTTLES, &c., of ANY SHAPE OR COLOUR, at the most Reasonable Prices.

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THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT BOTTLE FOR VASELINE POMADES DRY POWDERS, ETC.

NOTICE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):-Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED. in various colours, very attractive in appearance-1 oz., 10/6; 1½ oz., 11/-2 oz., 11/6; 3 oz., 13/6; 4 oz., 15/6 per gross.

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.

GLASS BOTTLE WORKS CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, OVAL.

Telegraphic Address-"FOREFRONT LONDON."



4 oz.

From Stock in London or direct from the works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS, With rounded edges, or the ordinary kind, plain or graduated, 8/- per gross. 3 and 4 ounce 5 and 8 .. Q/

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

2 oz. 5/3 per gross. 1½ oz. 4/6 } OE. 1 oz. PANEL BOTTLES.

8 oz. 9/- per gross. 9/-SPECIAL NOTICE.—Six gross and upwards of assorted sizes sent Carriage Free to any part of England. Smaller quantities not carriage paid. Sample Bottle sent free on application.

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HUNDREDS IN USE.

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FOR POSTAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

ALSO PATENT BARREL PACKAGES WITH METAL ENDS, FOR DRY GOODS,

Makers of best class of Violet Powder Boxes, and high-class goods of every description for Perfumery, &c.

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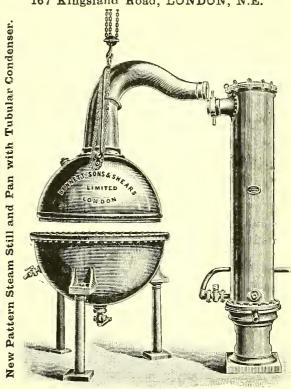
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